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Japanese lifestyle
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Polish party meets
The Polish Communist Party's policy-making body begins discussion on bridging the gap between the authorities and disaffected youth. — Page 12

Senate panel approves Shultz

WASHINGTON, July 15 (Agencies) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has unanimously approved the nomination of George Shultz as U.S. Secretary of State and urged prompt confirmation from the full Senate.

Republican leaders sought an immediate Senate vote, but it was delayed until late Thursday after Democrats objected to moving so quickly.

The committee approved Shultz' nomination 17-0 after two days of hearings at which he pledged a new Middle East peace drive and said he would recommend the sale of jet planes to Taiwan, a proposal opposed by Peking. (Related story on page 12.) President Reagan nominated Shultz to the post June 25, the day Alexander Haig resigned suddenly in what he called a policy dispute with the administration.

Shultz opened the hearings Tuesday with a declaration that the Lebanon crisis showed that Palestinian representatives must be included in a new Middle East peace drive. He said such representatives must take part in negotiations for Palestinian self-rule, and that some basis must be found for bringing Arab countries into a comprehensive peace effort.

The committee's chairman, Sen. Charles Percy, later said "a high-level friend of the United States" whom he did not identify further, had confirmed press reports that the PLO was now prepared to recognize Israel's right to exist.

On another major foreign policy issue, Shultz said Wednesday he would recommend to the president that the U.S. sell F-5E fighters to Taiwan despite Peking's opposition.

Shultz' position in response to questions from Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, a staunch backer of Taiwan, appeared to be a sharp break from Haig's policy. One of Haig's last official acts was, according to a *Washington Post* report, to recommend that Reagan agree to limit arms sales to Taiwan.

The Taiwan Relations Act approved by Congress in 1979 requires the United States to supply arms to Taiwan so long they are needed for its defense. *The Post* story, which the State Department declined to confirm or deny, said Haig advised that Washington should agree with Peking that the need would decrease in future years. Shultz told Goldwater he agreed Congress should be consulted on whether Taiwan needed arms.

Answering a question on nuclear arms control, Shultz said that it is U.S. policy to reduce the incentive to Pakistan to make a nuclear weapon. He was questioned by Sen. Larry S. Pressler (South Dakota Republican) on the potential spread of nuclear arms.

New fighting hits truce

BEIRUT, July 15 (Agencies) — Israeli forces and Palestinian commandos traded artillery and machine gun fire around Beirut's airport early Thursday, shattering a four-day-old ceasefire. Lebanon's state radio reported. American and Lebanese mediators, in the meantime, scheduled conferences in West Beirut and the presidential palace in suburban Baabda in an attempt to break a stalemate on how, when and where to evacuate the commandos.

Wednesday night, Israel had given the United States time to pursue diplomatic means to get the commando out of Beirut but not unlimited time, government sources said in Tel Aviv. The sources discounted a report by Israel radio's diplomatic reporter that claimed Prime Minister Menachem Begin had granted U.S. president envoy Philip C. Habib unlimited time.

The report stemmed from a meeting Begin had with Howard Squadron of New York, an American Jewish leader. Squadron could not be reached by telephone to comment.

One government source said Begin had not used the term "unlimited time." The source said the prime minister had said that "as long as Habib still has hope to succeed, he will get the time, but certainly the time is not unlimited."

In another development, a key Lebanese negotiator said here Wednesday a French plan for disengaging Israeli troops and the commandos has been accepted in part by both Habib and the Israelis.

Saeed Salam, 77-year-old former prime minister said the plan involved French and probably other troops moving onto the front line between the two sides, with U.S. troops moving in later.

The Lebanese government formally declared Wednesday it was seeking a withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon and a multi-national contingent to oversee a commando evacuation from West Beirut.

The carefully-worded declaration was announced after a three-hour cabinet session.

Informed sources in Beirut said that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had moved to break the deadlock by formally telling Damascus that the commandos would like to move to Syria if an agreement could be reached on their evacuation. Syria brought progress in the negotiations to an abrupt halt last Friday by saying that it had no room for the commandos.

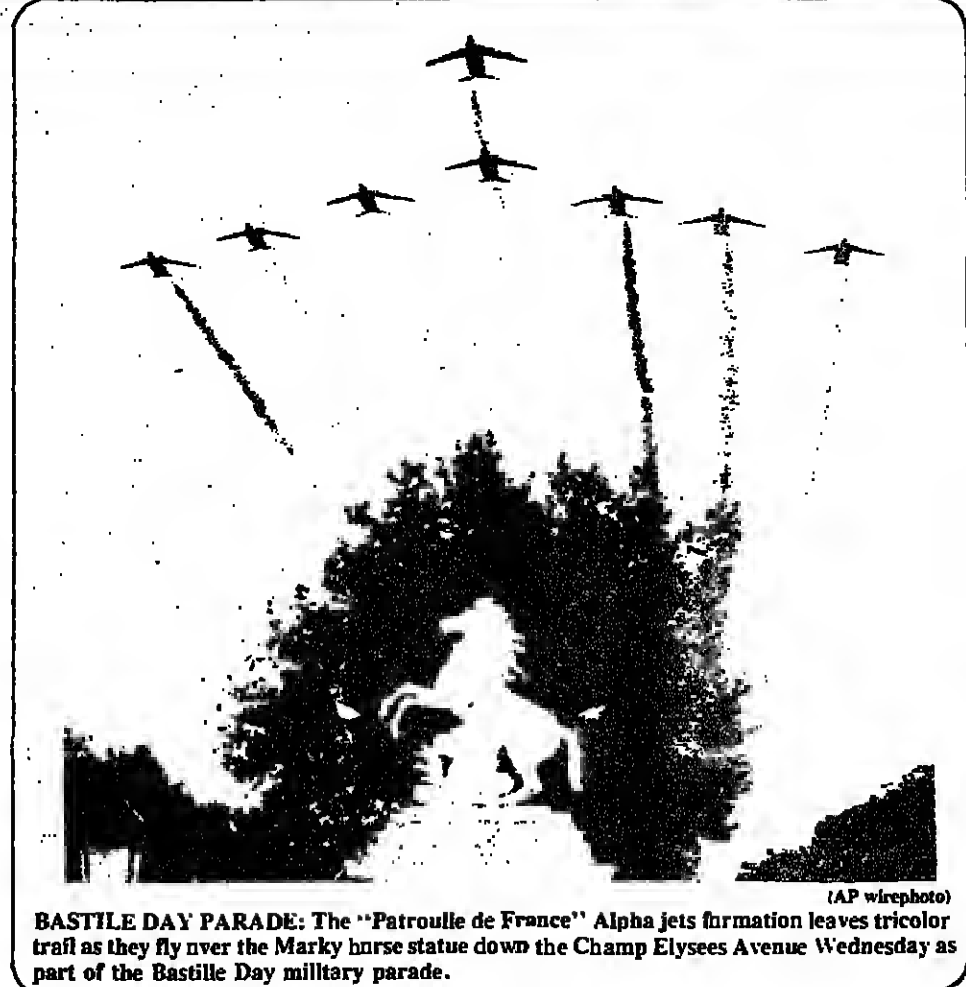
Zail elected India president

NEW DELHI, July 15 (Agencies) — Zail Singh, 66-year-old former home minister, was elected seventh president of India Thursday by an overwhelming majority, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported.

He is a strong supporter of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and was the nominee of her ruling Congress (I) Party. Singh, a member of the minority Sikh community, was elected by 4,395 Central and state legislators in an electoral college. His victory was ensured because Mrs. Gandhi's party has a majority in the college.

Singh will be sworn in July 25, a day after the outgoing president, Sanjiva Reddy, ends his five-year term.

Singh, known affectionately by his friends as "Giant (his name)" was a controversial candidate for India's highest office. Opposition leaders have said that the government used the state-run radio and television to promote him. Other opposition figures said that Singh was too closely linked to the prime minister to be an impartial president.



BASTILLE DAY PARADE: The "Patrouille de France" Alpha jets formation leaves tricolor trail as they fly over the Marly horse statue down the Champs Elysees Avenue Wednesday as part of the Bastille Day military parade.

In contrast to Haig Shultz plans evenhanded M.E. policy

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP) — America's next Secretary of State, George P. Shultz, has signaled his hopes for a change in emphasis in U.S. policy toward the Mideast, one that is unlikely to please the Israelis.

It's too early to say how much of a change Shultz has in mind. In part, that may depend on how much the White House agrees with him. At a minimum, Shultz clearly wants a better break for the Palestinians from Israel than they have been receiving so far. He favors an even-handed approach to the Arab world in general.

During the tenure of former secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, U.S. interests in the region were closely identified with Israeli interests. There was no criticism of Israeli actions from Haig, who felt the U.S. had to stand by an ally even when, in Washington's eyes, it was doing wrong.

But judging his testimony during confirmation hearings before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Shultz appears ready to put distance between U.S. and Israeli interests in some cases and hinted at a readiness to openly oppose Israel when interests of the two nations diverge.

He told the committee he regretted Israel's invasion of Lebanon, saying it resulted in a needless spilling of "this tremendous amount of bloodshed" because Israel should have been able to accomplish its aims through negotiations. Except for Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, nobody in the Reagan administration, not even the president, had publicly criticized Israel for the invasion.

Asked whether he agreed with Haig that Israel is a "strategic asset" of the U.S., Shultz declared: "It is not military strength that we want. It's peace that we want." "We don't do anybody any favors by allowing this to drag on," he said of the Mideast peace negotiations, which have been bogged down on the question of how much autonomy to give to the 1.5 million Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He pointedly said that as a good-faith gesture to Arab states, there should be a change in Israel's position, which has been to offer minimal self-rule to the Palestinians.

Nobody on the committee asked Shultz whether he favored a separate Palestinian state. But his message to Israel that it must get started on meaningful negotiations with the Palestinians couldn't have been more clear.

(Continued on page 2)

'I love you', daring intruder told Elizabeth

LONDON, July 15 (Agencies) — A startled Queen Elizabeth, with pins in her hair and wearing a short nightgown, woke up to find a barefoot intruder sitting on the edge of her bed saying "I love you", a British newspaper said Thursday.

The prowler, who broke into Buckingham Palace last Friday, drew back the curtains and said he saw the queen looking like a lovely young woman. *The Sun* newspaper said. It said his first words to her were: "You are very beautiful and I love you very, very much."

The intruder gave the details of his 10-minute close encounter with Queen Elizabeth to his wife who saw him in prison Wednesday. *The Sun* reported.

As the row over the security breach simmered on, another newspaper, *The Daily Star*, reported that the intruder was clutching a broken glass ashtray with which he planned to slash his wrists until the queen talked him out of it.

It said blood dripped from his hand onto the queen's bedclothes, and he planned to kill himself in front of her. But he told police: "I did not want to distress the queen. I changed my mind at the last minute. I did not think it was a nice thing to do."

The Sun reported that the intruder asked the queen, "Are you afraid?" and she replied coolly: "no". He described the queen's curtains as "plain, but nice", and "physically she looked like a young woman. She has the figure of a girl of 16."

Although she "had little pins in her hair", she still looked marvellous and as he sat on her bed, wearing jeans and a sweater. *The Sun* said he told her repeatedly, "I love you."

He told his wife "She wears a wig — I saw it in the room," the newspaper said.

The man's mother said Wednesday only two weeks ago, her son had slashed his wrists. His father has said his son had domestic and drug problems. Michael Fagan, 31, was arrested last Friday in connection with the incident but has not been charged. He was charged last Saturday with breaking into the palace to steal something.

The Standard newspaper said the queen had reluctantly agreed to new electronic security measures being introduced at the palace after the intrusion.

British papers reported Thursday that London's police chief may resign over the incident. *The Daily Telegraph* said government ministers and top Conservative legislators who heard details of last Friday's break-in were "appealed at the police lapses" inside Buckingham Palace. It said metropolitan police commissioner Sir David McNeice may feel obliged to step down.

Somali dissident forces open new front

NAIROBI, July 15 (Agencies) — Anti-government Somali rebels said Thursday they had opened up a new front in a two-week-old offensive along Somalia's border with Ethiopia.

The Somali Democratic Salvation Front (SDSF) said in a telex to Reuters that they had extended their offensive to the Nugal and Togdheer regions of northeast Somalia. Fighting has already been reported in the central regions of Mudug and Hirran, north of Mogadishu, and Somalia said Wednesday night that it had repulsed an Ethiopian air attack in Galsai, regional capital of Mudug.

The SDSF denied reports by Western diplomatic sources in Mogadishu that Ethiopian troops were involved in the attacks and said Somalia was trying to internationalize the conflict by appealing to the United States for military aid. The sources said the invading force was composed of up to 9,000 mainly Ethiopian troops with a small contingent of Somali dissidents. They said the force was well-armed with tanks and Mig fighters.

Ethiopia this week denied Somalia's accusations of being involved in the conflict and said that Somali dissidents were responsible.

Tehran denies claim Iraq drives back Iranian invasion

BEIRUT, July 15 (Agencies) — Iraq said Thursday it had driven invading Iranian troops off its territory but Iran dismissed the statement as a lie.

The official Iraqi News Agency (INA) said that after two days of battles near the southern city of Basra, Iraqi forces have succeeded in cleansing the soil of the homeland of Iranian forces. "The aggressors were routed across the border," the agency said in summarizing an official communiqué.

However, a spokesman for the joint staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, contacted from London, told Reuters that the Iraqi statement was "a mere lie" and that Iran's army was still inside Iraq. "How can they drive us out in a matter of hours after we have advanced 20 kms into Iraq and have dug in," the spokesman asked.

Iraq's national news agency Ima said Iranian forces beat off an Iraqi counterattack Thursday morning, destroying 10 tanks.

The Iraqis said their operation to drive the Iranians back had been completed Thursday morning and that the Iranians had suffered heavy losses.

But INA claimed large numbers of Iranians were killed and wounded in Iraqi raids on Iran Wednesday. The Agency said 25 persons were killed and some 300 wounded in Iraqi raids on the western Iranian city of Khorramabad.

In the city of Ilam, 10 persons were killed and some 70 wounded, INA quoted a military spokesman as saying that an Iranian attempt to cross the border into Basra had resulted in "a large number of dead" and prisoners of war.

In another development, Iraq has warned oil transporting companies not to approach Kharg Island, Iran's main terminal for oil exports in the Gulf, which it said its planes raided Wednesday.

INA quoted a military spokesman as saying the raid was in retaliation for the continued shelling of Iraqi civil and economic installations. Warning oil companies to keep away from the island, the statement said "otherwise they will become, as from today, fixed and vital targets for our Iraqi air force aircraft."

Meanwhile, the latest phase in a war that has lasted almost two years has alarmed the Arab world, while the United States said it was prepared to consult other Gulf countries on means of support if the fighting threatened their security. The White House stressed, however, that the U.S. would remain neutral in the conflict, which did not provoke any rush to buy crude oil in the spot, non-contract market.

Threat seen to summit

NICOSIA, July 15 (R) — Iran's invasion of Iraq jeopardizes plans to hold a summit meeting of the nonaligned countries in Baghdad in less than two months, delegates to a nonaligned conference here said Thursday.

Iran and Syria have already demanded that the venue for the summit of the 97-member organization be changed although the idea has been coolly received by other members so far.

But following the latest flare-up in the 22-month-old conflict, a number of delegates attending nonaligned crisis talks on Lebanon said they were now considering whether the summit should be postponed, the venue changed or representation scaled down from heads of state level. "A lot could happen between now and Sept. 6 when the summit is due to begin, but as of today I would hesitate to advise my head of state to attend," one senior delegate said.

OPEC attacks Western media

VIENNA, July 15 (Agencies) — OPEC Secretary-General Marc Satunin Nguema has warned against a drop in oil prices that "would not help the Western economies and would not necessarily be in anyone's interest."

In a statement to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) press service Opecna, Nguema attacked the Western media for depicting OPEC disarray and predicting the collapse of the organization. He said that those who expected an OPEC breakup would soon realize that "OPEC ministers have always showed a high degree of responsibility."

Nguema added that OPEC had faced problems before, and would continue to reinforce its solidarity despite the "persistent hostility on the part of those who benefit from OPEC oil."

He blamed the world forum for oil industry problems, and attacked oil companies for manipulating the market by first accumulating "gigantic" oil stocks, then running them down in a "highly irresponsible" way.

Nguema said OPEC was conscious of its world role, the primary aim of which was "price stability in an orderly market." A special OPEC conference in Vienna at the weekend broke up in disarray after members clashed on production ceilings and prices.

Reacting to an appeal Wednesday night by the chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi for a ceasefire, the SDSF said: "The OAU or any nation trying to mediate in the Somali fighting must talk directly to us." President Moi said the conflict, "if not restrained, could plunge the whole region into a war full of disastrous consequences."

Solar energy bathrooms solve the problem of Chinese women

PEKING, July 15 (Dopnews) — At first the villagers doubted if they can take a bath with such small iron boxes.

But now Madame Li couldn't restrain her happiness when talking about the solar energy shower in her house.

"I don't worry about being laughed at when I tell you that I had never had a thorough bath until I was 50. It was only in the year before last when a solar energy bath was built for my family that I could take a bath every day."

Madame Li, 54, is a peasant in Liumenying production brigade, Zhangziying commune, Liumenying is 25 kms away from the Daxing county seat and 30 kms from here. Since transport facilities were poor and her income was low, she seldom had a chance to go to town for a bath.

Now, she admits that her bathroom is "quite small, but it gives my family lots of convenience."

For decades, Madame Li watched young men in her village nne after another jumping into a two-meter-deep river nearby to have a bath to their hearts' content. Admiration often welled up in her heart.

But she, as one of the Chinese village women tied by the yoke of the feudal ethical code existing for centuries, was not allowed to bathe in the river as the men. What she could do was only to wash with a basin at home.

"When can we women have a thorough bath?" Madame Li thought.

Her wish has finally come true. Two workers were sent by the county Scientific and Technical Commission to her village to popularize the use of solar energy bath on June 29, 1980.

Learning this news, the villagers, both men and women, old and young, came swarming to crowd around the workers. But they were disappointed, seeing the workers had brought only some iron boxes.

The workers placed one of the boxes on the top of a peasant's house and filled it with cold water. In only one and a half hours, the water heated by the sun was so hot it burned hands. After adjusting the temperature, some fellows took off their clothes immediately and had a refreshing bath.

The villagers bought 30 iron boxes the workers had brought that day.

Today, all the 162 households with 826 people in Liumenying have each a solar energy bath. And the villagers, especially those middle-aged women and young girls, no longer have to worry about taking a bath. These baths were all built at a corner of courtyards. They look like ordinary small houses and are constructed simply with the iron box as its main part.

The iron box is 100 cm long and 90 cm wide and installed on the top of the small bath. Its front wall is 17 cm high and its back wall is 33 cm high, forming an angle of 10 degrees.

On its top is fixed a plate of glass five mm thick. The walls and bottom of the box are made of iron sheets painted with black lacquer or asphalt to increase its ability of absorbing sun heat.

Around and beneath the iron box is a 10-cm-thick layer of cotton fibers, saw dusts or straws. These substances are helpful to keep the water in the box hot until mid-night.

On the bottom of the iron box is a small hole, from which a hose is linked to a bathroom faucet. When the faucet is turned on, the running water goes to the iron box from its own pressure. There is another conduit linking the small hole with a shower nozzle installed on the bathroom wall. When this is turned on, hot water sprinkles from the nozzle automatically.

The water temperature is adjustable with two faucets, one each for cold and hot water. On the left and right walls of the iron box each is a small hole, through which excessive steam in the box can be discharged. On its front wall is a drainage for excess water.

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Kingdom, Kuwait sign neutral zone agreement

TAIF, July 15 (SPA) — Properties of Saudi Arabian nationals in the Kuwaiti sector of the neutral zone will be established and confirmed according to the provisions of an agreement signed here Wednesday by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The treaty, called the "Taif Agreement", was signed during a visit by Abdul Aziz Al-Utaibi, secretary general of the Kuwaiti council of ministers. Utaibi left the Kingdom Wednesday after three days of talks with Saudi Arabian authorities foremost of whom was Interior Minister Prince Naif.

The Taif Agreement is based on provisions of the neutral zone dividing treaty, a memorandum of understanding and the Riyadh accord between the two countries. The Taif Agreement provides for settling all unresolved issues about properties in the Kuwaiti section of the neutral zone claimed by Saudi Arabians.

Prince Naif received Utaibi early Wednesday. The Ministers discussed several issues of concern to both countries and bilateral relations.

Saudia introduces new cargo rates

By Ahmad Kamal Khurro

Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, July 15 — New shipping rates for cargo weighing over 200 kgs are being introduced by Saudia cargo. This means businesses can air freight 2,000 kgs for the same price as it normally cost to send 800 kgs, according to a Saudia spokesman. But these reduced rates apply only to domestic freight.

Saudia's cargo schedule has expanded rapidly from ten years ago when there was one 707 flight a week. Now there are 14 DC-8 and 747 flights to Europe. In 1971, Saudi's cargo section handled barely 6 million kgs of cargo while in 1981 the figure rose to over 100 million kgs.

During the years there has been a change in the way cargo is carried. Previously, about 75 percent of it was carried by passenger flights while now cargo is equally shared between passenger and freight flights.

The national carrier's cargo fleet at present includes two DC-8s with a capacity of 40 tons each and a new Boeing 747 with a capacity of over 100 tons, with the added advantage of both nose loading for extra long ship-

Have information about local news? Important upcoming events? Contributors with information about local news or stories of local interest should contact Dave Kaiser at 653-4743 or 653-2911, Jeddah.

ments and side loading for high cargo.

The semi-automated cargo terminal at the King Abdul Aziz International Airport is designed to handle 150,000 tons of cargo a year and is equipped with sophisticated loading equipment to handle seven 747s simultaneously. Its loading equipment for 747s includes main-deck loaders capable of lifting 20 tons at a time, they cost \$50,000 each.

Saudia is now developing additional short-term facilities at Riyadh airport for the interim period until the new airport is ready in a few years. At Dhahran, construction of a new cargo terminal is underway.

Cordless phone users cautioned

Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, July 15 — Saudi Telephones has informed phone subscribers who have cordless telephones that there are some advantages as well as disadvantages to the use of these sets. A Saudi Telephone official spokesman told Arab News Wednesday that it is possible to overhear telephone calls placed with these sets "if the third party has a radio or similar set operating within range."

He said it is also possible for a third party to use a subscriber's line if two cordless sets are within range. Subscribers are therefore, advised to use the sets provided by Saudi Telephone and avoid the inconvenience of having to guard a cordless telephone, the spokesman said.

TAIF (SPA) — King Fahd has sent a cable of greetings to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on the occasion of his country's national day. The French monarch also sent similar cables to Saudi President Francois Mitterrand and Comoro Islands' President Ahmed Abdullah. In his cables, King Fahd wished progress and prosperity for the people of Iraq, France and Comoro Islands.

RIYADH (SPA) — A Saudi Arabian businessman donated SR20.85 million for the Riyadh Welfare Society, a society spokesman reported Wednesday. The donation was received by Riyadh Governor Prince Salman, the society's chairman. The money is to be distributed to welfare societies in the Kingdom and victims of floods, in the Kingdom.

JEDDAH — So far, 210 prisoners have been released in the Abha region in accordance with the provisions of the royal pardon, granted by King Fahd. Okaz reported Thursday that 58 prisoners were released from Abha prison, 61 from Khamis Mushayt, 29 from Bisha and 62 from other towns. Meanwhile, 140 prisoners were released from Dammam and Ahsa jails during the past few days, other sources reported.

JEDDAH — Three persons died Tuesday in a car collision on the Makkah to Jammouh Road. Al-Nadwa reported Thursday. The drivers of the two cars and one passenger died while others suffered injuries, the paper said.

JEDDAH (SPA) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Wednesday granted a loan of \$11.5 million to a Moroccan bank to finance small and medium industries in Morocco. The loan agreement was signed by IDB president Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Ali and Moroccan National Bank for Economic Development General Manager Abdul Kader ibn Sulaiman.

JEDDAH — The Commerce Ministry is currently preparing a plan for ensuring supplies and commodities during the upcoming pilgrimage season, according to Al-Riyadh Thursday.

Nine-passenger vehicles minimum limit

Small cars to be banned during pilgrimage

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, July 15 — The Interior Ministry will continue this year its experiment in previous pilgrimage seasons by not allowing cars or vehicles which carry less than nine persons into the holy places. This was first enforced during the 1979 pilgrimage and greatly facilitated traffic in the holy places.

Three parking areas have been specified for pilgrims with small vehicles where they may park their cars to take public buses into the holy places. An organized schedule of buses running between the holy places and the three parking areas is being planned.

This year, lorries and pick-up trucks have been banned completely from carrying passengers. They will be allowed into the holy place only if they are carrying goods.

The three parking areas are located at Nancem, for those coming from Madinah; Ummuloud, for those arriving via the

Jeddah-Makkah Road; and the third near Arafat, for those entering through Taif. The parking areas are large, asphalted, illuminated and provided with day and night guards.

Guests of government departments and other organizations will be provided with public transportation instead of small vehicles, according to a statement by the Interior Ministry included in this year's pilgrimage instructions. Local pilgrims were urged to cooperate and use only vehicles with a passenger capacity of more than nine persons. The ministry reiterated this policy is designed, in the first place, to ensure the comfort of pilgrims.

According to this year's pilgrimage instructions, pilgrims will be divided into eight groups by nationality. The first group will comprise pilgrims from South East Asia — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and China.

Jeddah zoo prepares for opening

By Suresh Shah

Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, July 15 — The Jeddah zoo will soon be open to the public here. Its official inauguration, scheduled last month, was postponed due to the death of King Khaled.

The zoo is located on a small hill in Makkah Road, Kilo 10, overlooking the expressway. Jeddah Mayor Muhammad Saad Farsi has taken keen interest in the development of the zoo during the last year. The Jeddah Municipality is responsible for the zoo's development and maintenance.

The zoo houses almost 500 animals and birds of over 80 different species from various countries of the world. A large collection of animals were donated as a gift from Prince Turki bin Abdul Aziz. Some animals are gifts from the Republic of China.

Dr. Hasan Radwan, the man in charge of the zoo, told Arab News Thursday, the

The second group India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Burma; the third, south, west and central Africa; the fourth, Arab League member states; the fifth, and sixth are confined to Turkey and Iran, respectively; while the seventh encompasses Muslims from Europe and America.

The Pilgrimage and Endowments Ministry stressed that it will mobilize all its potentials for the pilgrimage season in accordance with the King and crown prince's instructions. A large number of religious men have been recruited to providing guidance services for the pilgrims, it said.

The interior ministry has also warned pilgrims against bringing in pictures, books or pamphlets for political, propaganda and ideological purposes. Persons found possessing such materials will be dealt with firmly, according to the Kingdom's laws, and be turned back to where they came from.

zoo will soon receive more animals from Riyadh municipality consisting of a lion, elephant, giraffe, bayena and wolf.

Most of the animals and birds have been in Saudi Arabia for almost a year and have adjusted to the climatic conditions. Zoo authorities said they are taking many measures to allow them to adjust to the climate.

The various species of animals and birds in the zoo include two chimpanzees, 24 monkeys, four lions, two tigers, two bayenas, two wolves, one skunk, three Arabian gazelles, two sambar, three deer, nine peacocks, 21 pheasants, 60 parrots, two meina, 10 doves, six eagles, two white pelicans, three brown pelicans, five seagulls, one lizard and three tortoises.

RIGHT: A male Arabian gazelle poses guardedly his female and their nine-month-old offspring in the background.

LEFT: Flamingos, in the foreground, and other similar birds are among the collection of Jeddah's zoo.

From page one

"The legitimate needs and problems of the Palestinian people must be addressed and resolved — urgently and in all their dimensions," he said.

He said representatives of the Palestinians must be included in the negotiations "for these talks to succeed." At another point he declared, "we've just got to come to our senses... shake everybody and say, 'come on, we've got to do better about this, we've got to get active.'"

Even though he said he didn't disagree with Reagan's foreign policy to date, there was implied criticism of Haig for not giving higher priority to the Palestinian negotiations during his 17 months in office.

He criticized Israeli settlements on the West Bank, and said a proposal by Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon to settle another 70,000 Israelis in the occupied territories would be damaging if carried out.

Asked Wednesday if Reagan agreed with Shultz's statements on the Palestinians, the deputy White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said he did.



BRIEFS

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JEDDAH — Three persons died Tuesday in a car collision on the Makkah to Jammouh Road. Al-Nadwa reported Thursday. The drivers of the two cars and one passenger died while others suffered injuries, the paper said.

JEDDAH (SPA) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Wednesday granted a loan of \$11.5 million to a Moroccan bank to finance small and medium industries in Morocco. The loan agreement was signed by IDB president Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Ali and Moroccan National Bank for Economic Development General Manager Abdul Kader ibn Sulaiman.

JEDDAH — The Commerce Ministry is currently preparing a plan for ensuring supplies and commodities during the upcoming pilgrimage season, according to Al-Riyadh Thursday.

Criminal acts drop in Riyadh-report

JEDDAH, July 15 — The number of persons arrested and convicted for crimes of various kinds, including narcotics consumption has fallen considerably in recent months in Riyadh, according to the monthly report of the capital's police department.

According to Al-Jazirah newspaper Thursday, the last two months preceding the report witness a marked decline in criminal acts, while the police took stern action against disruption of the peace. These included 206 drivers who deliberately skidded their cars in public places scaring passengers and unnerv-

ing other drivers. They were imprisoned for a week each in accordance with the instructions of Riyadh Governor Prince Salman.

At the same time the police arrested 1,100 illegal immigrants without the proper papers who had overstayed their original visas. They were handed to the authorities concerned, which usually arranges their deportation.

There were 296 traffic accidents which resulted in the death of 28 persons and the injury of 273. Fifty one men were arrested and punished for badgering women in the markets and parks.

Local firm to import Tanzanian livestock

DAR ES SALAAM, July 15 (R) — Tanzania is negotiating with business firms in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait wishing to import at least 85,000 cattle, goats and sheep there according to Livestock Development Minister of Herman Kirigini.

He told parliament that the Livestock Development Authority had already concluded an agreement with a Saudi Arabian firm which would buy 15,000 head of cattle and 25,000 goats and sheep in a three-month period ending in September this year.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tahuk
Friday						
Fair (Dawn)	4:22	4:17	3:48	3:32	3:56	4:21
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:27	12:28	11:59	11:46	12:10	12:40
Asr (Afternoon)	3:41	3:50	3:22	3:13	3:35	4:12
Maghreb (Sunset)	7:07	7:14	6:45	6:35	7:00	7:34
Isha (Night)	9:07	9:14	8:45	8:36	9:00	9:34

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PLO ready for mutual recognition with Israel, Arafat's aide says

By Anne Whitehouse
London Bureau

LONDON, July 15 — The Palestine Liberation Organization's National Council formally conceded to Israeli recognition on a reciprocal basis as long ago as May 1981, Issam Sartawi, a close adviser of PLO's Chairman Yasser Arafat and a member of the Palestine National Council, has said.

Soviet President Brezhnev's Middle East formula, which recognizes all states in the area, including Israel's right to exist, was endorsed at the 1981 PNC meeting, Dr. Sartawi told a press conference here Wednesday. No change in the PLO position had been made since then.

A decision had been taken to make this position public six months before the latest

war with Israel began, he continued. Secret negotiations which took place between PLO's leaders and representatives of European governments were planned to culminate in a public meeting to publicize the PLO position, following which, the American and European governments were to be asked to come forward with official recognition of the PLO, Sartawi said.

The meeting, scheduled for June 14 was timed to take place just before the EEC ministers' meeting on June 20 and the EEC summit meeting on the 28th. But then, on June 6 the Israeli invasion of Lebanon began. The June 14 meeting was canceled, according to Sartawi, "because we didn't want to make our platform visible under the pressure of war."

The final decision to make public the PLO position — at press conferences in Paris Tuesday and in London Wednesday was because "now we are victorious in Beirut...our heroic Palestinian and Lebanese fighters have stood up to the Third largest army in the world, and Sharon's aims are not fulfilled," Sartawi emphasized.

He added that the PNC decision was unrepudiable, except by a further PNC decision. And his views did not differ from those of the Head of the PLO's Political Department Farouk Kaddoumi, he said.

A further important development in the direction of peace in the last few days was the formal Palestinian reception given to the Israeli journalist Uri Avnery when he interviewed Arafat in Beirut on July 3, Sartawi said.

Avnery, a former Knesset representative and member of the Shelli party was one of the

two founder members of the Israeli Council for Israeli and Palestinian peace present at the conference. The other, Dr. Matti Peled, was a reserve general in the Israeli army until 1969.

"We are appealing here as Israelis and Zionists and as Israeli patriots — two of the many people who object to the Israeli war in Lebanon," Avnery said. Israel should now take the initiative by offering peace to the Palestinians through the creation of a state in the West Bank and Gaza," he declared.

Describing his recent meeting with Arafat, for which he is under threat of trial for espionage in Israel, Avnery said: "The most important message from the meeting was the meeting itself...receiving us confirmed the 'Sartawi line' in the PLO, that is, open, direct contacts with the Israeli peace camp. This is a step toward the recognition of Israel, because the recognition of the Israel peace camp is the recognition of another Israel."

He described how during his visit to West Beirut, the PLO had assured him that "it wants a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, and peace means peace with Israel". Arafat had sent a very warm message of support to the demonstration for peace in Israel.

Peled commented that opposition to the Israeli invasion in Lebanon was very widespread and that it was a daily event for demobilized Israeli soldiers to get together to state their abhorrence of the war. He drew attention to the present basic asymmetry in the meetings between the PLO and Israel — for officials from the PLO were only meeting individuals from Israel. "We have asked the government to replace us by officials, but they have said no," he said.

Mubarak calls for Arab unity on Lebanon

CAIRO, July 15 (AP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak called Thursday on Arabs to meet and develop a "unified approach" to the Lebanon crisis. He vowed to travel "anywhere on the Arab nation" on this behalf provided that differences were set aside.

Speaking to reporters following a 90-minute meeting with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Mubarak said the Israeli attack in Lebanon could have been avoided if the Palestinians had agreed to join U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian talks on autonomy for Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mubarak said the Palestinian issue would not be solved by shattering Palestine Liberation Organization members throughout the Arab world but by recognizing that Palestinian self-determination is "inevitable."

"The style applied now by our Arab brothers for solving the (Lebanon) issue will not succeed unless Arabs meet together in order to solve this problem," Mubarak said.

"I am ready to go anywhere in the Arab nation provided that we can set aside our differences and be realistic so that we can agree on one line," he added.

Mubarak renewed appeals for Iran and Iraq to settle their dispute peacefully. "We did not agree with Iraq's seizing of Iranian territories by force, nor do we agree now to Iran's seizing of Iraqi territories," he said.

Mubarak urged the PLO and Israelis to recognize one another and the United States to start a direct dialogue with the PLO. "If the United States wanted stability in the region and to support its friends, it should start a dialogue with the Palestinians and reach a solution," he said.

Mubarak said his meeting with Genscher was part of the program of frequent contacts initiated by Sadat and that as a prominent member of the European community, the Bonn government should use its influence on the United States to work at a solution in Lebanon.

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Senate majority leader Howard Baker Jr. said after a White House briefing Wednesday that he detected "no new note of optimism sounded by the president" in a discussion of Lebanon. Meanwhile, President Ronald Reagan asked Congress for an additional \$30 million in aid to Lebanon, bringing the amount of assistance proposed by the administration to \$65 million.

BEIRUT, (R) — Phalangist militias in Beirut have denied kidnapping four Iranian diplomats who disappeared near the north Lebanese town of Baroun on July 4. Last week, Iran's ambassador to Lebanon, Fakhr Rohani, accused the right-wing Christian-Phalangist Party of abducting four Iranian diplomats including his embassy's Charge d'Affaires Mohsen Mousavi. A statement on Phalangist radio Wednesday quoted the militia military command as saying three employees of the Iranian Embassy had been detained for a document check on July 4, but they had subsequently been set free.

ISTANBUL, (AP) — Military authorities in southern Adana announced Wednesday that they arrested 15 men accused of reviving a leftist guerrilla group that had been crushed under military rule. The announcement from the Adana martial law command, in charge of six southern provinces, said the 15 suspects were captured in a string of "operations" following confessions from militants arrested in the capital city of Ankara.

TEL AVIV, (AFP) — Israel's armed forces chief of staff, Gen. Raphael Eytan, narrowly escaped death twice this week, press reports said Thursday.

ISTANBUL, (AP) — Turkish narcotics police are holding two Egyptian nationals on charges of possessing 2.2 pounds of "pure heroin", an announcement said Wednesday. The announcement said a narcotics police team intercepted a private car in a residential suburb of Istanbul 11 days ago and found the heroin in special compartments of the car.



INSPECTS POSITIONS: Somewhere along the front lines around the besieged Lebanese capital, Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat directs the defenses of a forward position. Arafat toured the forward positions accompanied by his military aides.

Zayed urges West leaders to stop Israeli massacres

ABU DHABI, July 15 (WAM) — UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan Al Nahyan has warned that the Arab world will not stand still watching the ugly massacre perpetrated by Israel, the West's ally, with advanced weapons spreading destruction and imposing terrorism and a blackmail policy over the Lebanese land to annihilate the Palestinian people.

This was part of messages Sheikh Zayed has sent U.S. President Ronald Reagan, French President Francois Mitterrand, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Premier Margaret Thatcher.

Sheikh Zayed has urged the four leaders to pressurize Israel to stop its aggression against Lebanon. He stressed, in the messages, to the Western leaders the need to stop the ugly massacre perpetrated by the Zionist invaders against the Lebanese and Palestinians.

Zayed has urged the Western leaders to interfere personally "in the name of justice and peace" to prevent Israeli violation of all values embodied in the Islamic and Christian religions and upheld by United Nations charters.

"If the Western countries are applying double standards in meeting our justice and discriminating between rights of peoples, the Arab and Islamic nations will be disappointed and this will negatively affect the

present and future of their relations with the West," Sheikh Zayed added.

Meanwhile in his reply to an earlier message sent to him by Zayed, Reagan stressed that the U.S. people and administration share Sheikh Zayed's concern and efforts to stop the present bloodshed in Lebanon.

Zayed also received replies from Mitterrand, Schmidt and Thatcher.

Mitterrand stressed French denunciation of the Israeli act in Lebanon and said that France voted with U.N. resolutions 508 and 509 urging for immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces. Mitterrand said the present disasters proved France's point of view stating that there will not be a settlement in the Middle East unless all peoples, including the Palestinians, get recognition and respect.

Schmidt stressed that his government will do its best to help end the Lebanese crisis and solve the major problem in the Middle East, namely the Palestinian, for reaching a total and just peace.

Thatcher said she shared Sheikh Zayed's concern on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and "Britain was terrified by the destruction and suffering of the Palestinians and Lebanese."

The British and European groups are doing their best to curb the Israelis and prevent more suffering and victims, she added.

Hussein said planning Egypt visit

DUBAI, July 15 (WAM) — King Hussein of Jordan is expected to make an official visit to Cairo in the near future at the invitation of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, the UAE daily *Al-Bayan* newspaper reported Thursday.

Quoting "reliable sources" in the Egyptian capital, the Dubai-based paper said the invitation was extended by Osama El Baz, the

political adviser of Mubarak during his recent surprise visit to Amman.

It added that the Jordanian monarch would discuss the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, the Iraqi-Iran war and Jordanian-Egyptian relations, which have been cut since the late President Anwar Sadat signed the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords with Israel.

S. Lebanon homeless put at 47,000

SIDON, Israeli-held Lebanon, July 15 (AP) — The war in South Lebanon has left at least 47,000 people homeless, many of them Palestinian refugees, and another 100,000 are receiving emergency food shipments in a major mercy operation backed by Western governments, relief agency officials said Wednesday.

"We believe that everyone in need is now getting help," said Frederick Steinemann, spokesman of the International Committee of the Red Cross. "But it's a big job."

Relief workers believe they have contained the food and health problems that were major concerns in the immediate aftermath of Israel's June 6 invasion of Lebanon. But officials of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency, established in 1948 to aid Palestinian refugees, stressed they are racing against time to find shelters for the homeless refugees before winter sets in.

There are no accurate figures on how many Lebanese civilians lost their homes in the fighting, but informed municipal officials said it was "tens of thousands."

Widespread confusion remains over all manner of statistics — casualties, destruction, the homeless, even how many Palestinians there are in Lebanon. Israeli authorities claim there are only 20,000 homeless in southern Lebanon. Relief and Red Cross teams now are making a survey of the camps and heavily damaged cities like Sidon and Tyre to determine the true extent of the catastrophe.

The five refugee camps around these cities were blitzed by Israeli bombing and shelling. Ein Hilwa camp outside Sidon, where the Israelis fought a fierce six-day battle against hard-core Palestinian commandos, is a pile of rubble.

Assad receives Reagan's letter

DAMASCUS, July 15 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador Robert Paganelli Wednesday met with Syrian President Hafez Assad and handed him a letter from President Ronald Reagan.

The contents of the note were not disclosed but political observers in the Syrian capital said that it undoubtedly dealt with the Lebanese crisis.

The United States has been attempting to convince Syria to accept the Palestine Liberation Organization commands trapped in Beirut by Israeli forces.

Palestinian rights 'vital for peace'

CAIRO, July 15 (AP) — West Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has called for a Middle East peace based on the right of existence for Israel and self-determination for the Palestinians.

In remarks during a dinner in his honor, Genscher also promised that his country would continue to support Egypt's economy and labeled Egypt "an island of stability" in the region.

"According to our estimate, a solution of the Middle East conflict should be based on the implementation of right of existence and right of security for all states in the region, including the state of Israel, as well as the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people," Genscher said.

Genscher who arrived Wednesday for a two-day visit, noted that his visit comes at a time of "dramatic developments" in Lebanon, where Israeli troops have trapped the Palestine Liberation Organization in West Beirut.

"In particular, the events in Beirut fill us with great concern and anguish," Genscher said. "The European community has condemned the Israeli invasion forcefully."

He added that a "sovereign, independent Lebanon would be the best guarantee for bona fide security interests of neighboring states" among them Israel and Syria.



IN CAIRO: Accompanied by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali (right), West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher walks into the new premises of the West German Embassy in Cairo which he inaugurated Wednesday.

Genscher said West Germany "will further make its contribution to the economic betterment of Egypt."

Earlier Wednesday, Genscher met with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Prime Minister Fuad Moheiddin.

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New panels to be formed

Portugal Army role in government ended

LISBON, July 15 (AP) — Portuguese legislators Wednesday formally voted an end to the military watchdog council of the Revolution, effectively terminating the armed forces' direct role in governing the country eight years after soldiers, sailors and airmen brought down a right-wing dictatorship which had ruled for half a century.

Deputies of the governing "Democratic Alliance" were joined by the opposition Socialist and Independent Social Democrats in securing a required two-thirds majority to

85 Indians drowned

NEW DELHI, July 15 (AP) — More than 85 persons may have perished in three separate mass drownings reported Wednesday across India — in a swollen Himalayan Mountain stream, along the Bay of Bengal coast and in the River Ganges.

A bus packed with more than 50 travelers plunged from a mountain road into the swirling River Sutlej Wednesday morning and by nightfall searchers had found only one floating tire — but no survivors and no bus, the United News of India reported.

Officials of Himachal Pradesh state rushed to the scene of the accident, about 350 kilometers north of New Delhi. The state's chief minister announced that families of each person drowned would be paid \$2,100 under the state bus system's insurance coverage.

Fifteen fisherfolk including eight girls and women were missing and feared drowned after a motorized Indian fishing boat capsized last Monday off Visakhapatnam, 700 kilometers southwest of Calcutta, UNI reported. One unnamed survivor who swam ashore said he saw a shark drag away one of his mates.

UNI said 20 of 40 persons aboard were feared drowned when a boat capsized in the Ganges near Sumra village, 700 kilometers southeast of New Delhi. The news agency said 10 persons swam to safety and seven bodies so far were recovered after Tuesday's accident.

Soviets free peace activist

MOSCOW, July 15 (AP) — Sergei Batovrin, a founder of Moscow's only independent peace movement, has been released after nearly a month under house arrest, his friends reported Wednesday.

Police guards were removed from Batovrin's Moscow apartment last Saturday, and he was permitted to leave without incident, the sources told Western correspondents. Batovrin, a 29-year-old artist, joined friends in an undisclosed location because he feared further police harassment for his involvement in the "Group for Establishing Trust Between the USSR and the USA."

Friends said he also wanted to recuperate from 15 police interrogations at his apartment and a nearby police station during his captivity. Batovrin's wife complained last week that during one session of questioning, police threatened him with jail on currency speculation charges if he did not renounce the group's activities. He denied doing anything illegal.

All 11 original members of the group, which announced its existence last June 4, have been detained and questioned by police, and several have been put under house arrest or had their telephone lines cut.

Two activists, Mikhail Ostrovsky and his wife Lyudmila, left the country last Friday after unexpectedly getting Soviet exit visas, and another couple was also officially told to prepare for emigration, the sources said.

The peace group has circulated petitions against nuclear warfare in several Soviet cities, but authorities have not given members permission to hold a peace march in Moscow.

disperse the council's powers among new committees to be set up later in the year.

The council's end, long sought by Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão's right-of-center government, was passed with 188 votes, overcoming opposing ballots cast by the Communists and two other leftist parties and four abstentions presented by another.

But the council, made up of the armed forces chiefs of staff and 15 lower-ranking military officers, has to continue functioning until parliamentary passing of a wide-ranging constitutional revision package later in the year.

Wednesday's vote came as part of an article-by-article balloting process on each of dozens of proposed revisions, with overall passage also requiring a two-thirds vote, expected by late summer or early autumn. President Antonio Ramalho Eanes will then have up to 30 days to sign the completed revision into law, while an agreement reached between the government coalition parties and the Socialists then gives the council another 30 days of life.

Subsequent laws establishing the new decision-making bodies are to be voted on by the 258-seat parliament following the expected passage of the constitutional revision package.

Specially, the legislators will vote on bills creating a constitutional tribunal, to decide the legality of decrees passed by parliament or the government, looking a restructuring of the armed forces and a new defense budget.

The council's present role as arbiter of constitutionality will thus pass to the tribunal, a 13-member body to be composed only of judges. Ten of the tribunal's members are to be elected by a two-thirds majority vote in parliament, with those ten then electing the remaining three judges, including the group's president.

U.N. exhibits aging chart

UNITED NATIONS, July 15 (AP) — A chart displayed here Wednesday showed that according to U.N. projections, in the year 2025, 27 percent of the population of Western Europe will be 60 years old and over.

The chart forecast that the population in that year would amount to 25 1/2 percent in northern Europe, just over 23 percent in Japan, about 24 1/2 percent in southern Europe, about 22 percent in northern America and eastern Europe, 21 1/2 percent in Australia and New Zealand, 20 percent in the Soviet Union and about 19 1/2 percent in China.

Other projections included 17 percent in temperate south America, about 13 percent in "other east Asia, 13 percent in Micronesia, Polynesia and the Caribbean, 12 percent in eastern south Asia, 11 percent in Middle South Asia, and slightly under that in tropical South America.

Still others included 10 percent in western Asia, nine and a half percent in Mexico, Costa Rica and Panama together, nine percent in northern Africa, eight and a half percent in Melanesia, and percentages ranging down to five and three-quarters percent for remaining parts of Africa.

The chart was part of a photographic exhibit opened Wednesday night that was entitled "Age of Aging" — a reference to the coming four decades or so in which the percentage of old people in the world's population will increase sharply.

The exhibit, open till Aug. 15 in the U.N. public lobby, is a prelude to the world assembly on aging — a U.N. conference to be held in Vienna July 26-Aug. 6. It consists of over 100 black-and-white and color photographs, made U.N. and freelance cameramen that show old people doing such things as harvesting wheat.

Speakers at the opening ceremony were Yasushi Akashi of Japan, U.N. undersecretary-general for public information and James Chung of New York, president of the International Photographic Council.



MOTHERLY CONCERN: Rosebud, a chimpanzee at Miami's Metrozoo, studies her one-week-old baby, Binti, in a moment of concern for the newborn primate. Zoo keepers have kept a close watch on the interaction between Rosebud and Binti since the baby's birth. They had recently shown Rosebud how to hold her offspring.

For fourth week in a row

Human League's pop record stays on top

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP) — The Human League's "Don't You Want Me" stayed on for a fourth week in a row as the bestselling single pop record in the United States.

"Rnsanna" by Toto made it week No. 2 in the *Cashbox* magazine chart, and John Cougar stepped up one notch to third position with "Hurts So Good."

Last week's No. 3 hit, "Ebony and Ivory," by Paul McCartney and Stevie Wonder, slipped to sixth place.

Two newcomers climbed into the ten top pop list this week — "Tainted Love" by Soft Cell, up from 11th to 8th, and "Only the Lonely" by The Motels, up from 12th to 10th.

In the country and western singles field, "I Don't Think She's in Love Anymore" by Charley Pride took over the No. 1 spot in the *Cashbox* magazine chart. "Till You're Gone" by Barbara Mandrell was second, and "Take Me Down" by Alabama was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (1) Don't You Want Me — The Human League.

2. (2) Rosanna — Toto.

3. (4) Hurts So Good — John Cougar.

4. (6) Eye of the Tiger — Survivor.

5. (5) Love's Been a Little Bit Hard on Me — Juice Newton.

6. (3) Ebony and Ivory — Paul McCartney and Stevie Wonder.

7. (9) Hold Me — Fleetwood Mac.

8. (11) Tainted Love — Soft Cell.

9. (10) Caught up in You — 38 Special.

10. (12) Only the Lonely — The Motels.

The ten top country-western singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (2) I Don't Think She's in Love Anymore — Charley Pride.

2. (3) Till You're Gone — Barbara Mandrell.

3. (6) Take Me Down — Alabama.

4. (4) Would You Catch a Falling Star — John Anderson.

5. (5) Don't Worry 'Boi me Baby — Janie Fricke.

6. (7) Are the Good Times Really Over — Merle Haggard.

7. (8) I don't care — Ricky Skaggs.

8. (10) When You Fall in Love — Johnny Lee.

9. (9) Love's Found you and Me — Ed Bruce.

10. (12) I just cut Myself — Ronnie McDowell.

In England, the top spot in the British singles chart changed hands again this week when Irene Cara made No. 1 with "Fame," the theme tune from the American movie. The song rocketed 15 places to oust an up-tempo version of an older show tune, "Happy Talk" from "South Pacific."

The Steve Miller Band dropped to third place with "Abracadabra." "A Night to Remember" by Shalamar climbed to No. 4 while 1981 Eurovision song contest winners Bucks Fizz were back in the charts at No. 9 with the Ballad. "Now Those Days are Gone."

This week's top ten as compiled by *Melody Maker*, with last week's placings in brackets:

1. (16) Fame — Irene Cara.

2. (1) Happy Talk — Captain Sensible.

3. (2) Abracadabra — Steve Miller Band.

4. (11) A Night to Remember — Shalamar.

5. (3) Inside Out — Odyssey.

6. (4) Music and Light — Imagination.

7. (6) No Regrets — Midge Ure.

8. (7) Just who is the Five O'clock Hero — Jam.

9. (13) Now those days are Gone — Bucks Fizz.

10. (23) Shy Boy — Bananarama.

11. (1) I Don't Think She's in Love Anymore — Charley Pride.

12. (3) Till You're Gone — Barbara Mandrell.

13. (6) Take Me Down — Alabama.

14. (4) Would You Catch a Falling Star — John Anderson.

15. (5) Don't Worry 'Boi me Baby — Janie Fricke.

16. (7) Are the Good Times Really Over — Merle Haggard.

17. (8) I don't care — Ricky Skaggs.

18. (10) When You Fall in Love — Johnny Lee.

19. (9) Love's Found you and Me — Ed Bruce.

20. (12) I just cut Myself — Ronnie McDowell.

21. (11) Tainted Love — Soft Cell.

22. (10) Caught up in You — 38 Special.

23. (12) Only the Lonely — The Motels.

24. (13) Now those days are Gone — Bucks Fizz.

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Italy has its say with Rossi all the way

From a hesitant start to a triumphant finish

BARCELONA, July 15 (WP) — Probably one dreary Monday when he was bored with conquering the world, Caesar gave the guys the morning off. "Go play some golf," Julie said, realizing only later that Arnold Palmer hadn't invented the game yet. This confused the legions, but who's going to render to Caesar any lip? So they shuffled off to the golf course.

"Mama Mia, what's this?" said a soldier who had been kicking at stones. At buddy picked up the whicker. "A Dane's skull. Can we play Caesar's golf with it? Only if we find a one-iron. So, let's kick the skull around."

Next thing you know, the Italians were in the World Cup Championship game. Historians of soccer give Caesar's troops credit for planting the seed that grew into the world's favorite game. There is debate as to whether the first ball was a Dane's skull or a goat's bladder, but you don't find many goat's bladders on the way to the golf course.

In 1934 and 1938, the Italians won the World Cup — with an asterisk. The ever-loving Benito Mussolini thought it would look good on his resume if his nation's soccer team whipped up the world. With a law giving Argentinians citizenship in Italy, he imported three star players (one of whom, when World War II began, tried to sneak out of the country rather than die for dear old Italy).

A generation later, happily for the Italians, they have done it their own way. And we can chisel a new name into the marble of Italian heroes alongside De Vinci and Gino Lollobrigida. His name is Paolo

Rossi. "Ross-ee... Ros-see," the Italian fans chanted for the little guy who scored three goals to beat mighty Brazil to gain the semis and then struck twice against Poland for a final berth, where he crowned himself with the opening goal that paved the way for two more and the glittering 1982 Cup.

Rossi, the dashing darling of Italian football, has definitely made a tremendous comeback after being banned for two years; and rightly pocketed two awards for himself — the top marksman and the best player of the tournament.

"When Rossi beat Brazil, good story," said Giampiero Masieri, an Italian journalist. "The 1,200 Brazil tourists flew from Rio to Lisbon. From there they came to Barcelona in a ship. The Frederico C. the crew was 150 Italians down below in the ship."

"Coming to Barcelona, the Brazilians did the Samba all day and all night. After Rossi, the ship sailed back to Lisbon. No dance up top. The crew below, they do tango all day and all night."

Such a hero, Rossi. A shoe factory in Turin said Rossi would be given shoes the rest of his life. The newspaper *Corriere Della Sport* said in a headline, "Paolo will defy the iron curtain."

That he did Thursday in more ways than one. Not only did Rossi cause the defeat of a

country under Soviet domination, he scored both goals against a defense that has been mostly iron. The Poles made it in the semi-final by earning scoreless ties three times in five games, including one with the Soviet Union.

As wonderfully exhilarating as the Italy-Brazil game was, with both teams on the attack each of the 90 minutes, Thursday's game was a bore. Poland had won its place in the World Cup semis by eliminating the guys who used tanks in bigger games. All along, the Poles said they had an ambition above third place. They never pressed an offensive situation Thursday and never managed a true threat to score. If Brazil-Italy was worth a 4,000-mile trip, Italy-Poland wasn't worth leaving the room — except for Paolo Rossi.

Rossi makes things happen the way Giorgio Chinaglia does for the Cosmos in that soccer never-never land across the pond. Chinaglia can't dribble around a tree, and passes so rarely that men have grown old waiting to see such a phenomenon. But he scores. He hangs around the goal, puts it in the net. So does Rossi, who twice Thursday produced beautiful goals by hanging around the goal mouth until someone struck a pass in his direction.

Twenty-two minutes into the game, Italy's Giancarlo Antognoni drove a free-

kick from the right side past the Polish defenders. As two Italians did a crossing maneuver outside the near goalpost, Rossi waited in the center. The ball, hooking slightly, moved away from Polish goalkeeper Jozef Mlynarczyk. And faster than you can say Jozef Mlynarczyk, Rossi's left foot flicked it over so slightly at the falling ball and turned it into a 1-0 lead.

After the first goal, said the Italian coach, Enzo Bearzot, when asked how soon he thought victory was his. "I began to feel it was feasible. After the second goal, it was even clearer."

At 72 minutes, Rossi made it 2-0. Bruno Conti dribbled at full speed down the left side, with another man in the middle and Rossi lurking — where else? — near the right goalpost. Conti chipped a perfect centering pass, hooking it away from Mlynarczyk again. This time Rossi went toward the ball for a falling header, turning it into the net.

Even as Rossi lay face down on the turf from the effort, his teammates piled on his back in celebration. Of the 70,000 people in the 102,000-seat Nou Camp Stadium, probably 68,000 applauded. (It's hard to ask your way out of Poland these days, even to see the World Cup.) The green and white flags of Italy fluttered at every latitude and longitude.

Caesar's heirs clearly like the game his troops invented. Someone established that by asking journalist Giampiero Masieri how important football is in Italy. "First, love," he said with a wink. "Second, football." Then beginning to laugh, he said "Photo finish, maybe."



STAR OF '82: Italian striker, Paolo Rossi, all smiles as feeds the pigeons at Plaza Catalunya, in down Barcelona, during one of the off days of the World Cup Soccer tournament.

Scott seconds away from Overt's mark

LAUSANNE, Switzerland July 15 (R) — American Steve Scott ran the fastest 1500 meters for 1982 here Wednesday night when he clocked three minutes 32.33 at an International Athletics Meet.

Scott, who ran the previous fastest time this year of 3:32.6, headed compatriots Sydney Mearns who was second in 3:32.6 and Craig Masback who was third with a time of 3:35.28. His time was, however, still nearly a second slower than Britain's Steve Overt's world record of 3:31.36 set in 1980.

Scott's performance showed that he will be at peak form for Saturday's star-studded 3000 meters race at London's Crystal Palace. He will clash at Crystal Palace with world 3000 meters record holder Henry Rono of Kenya as well as Overt and Britain's New 5000 meter world record holder Dave Moorcroft.

In the women's events Mary Decker-Tabb of the United States followed up her world mile record on Friday with a new U.S. record of 1:58.33 in the 800 meters.

Fernando Mamede of Portugal took the men's 5000 meters in a time of 13 minutes 13.19 seconds from Kenyan Peter Koeh, who clocked 13:15.92. Alberto Salazar, the American marathon specialist who turned in the fourth best 5,000 meters time, was a disappointing fifth in 13:19.69 but still ahead of Kenyan ace Henry Rono, sixth.

Dave Volz of the United States took the pole vault with a good mark of 5.70 just three centimeters below his season's best. Australian Richard Mitchell who won the 400 meters silver medal at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, held off a strong late challenge from West German Harald Schmid to win the event in 45.77 secs.

The men's 100 meters went to American Jeff Phillips in 10.33 seconds while the seasoned Jamaican Don Quarrie took the 200 meters in 20.39.

Cosmos scrapes past Manic

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey July 15 (AP) — Second-year forward Chico Boria (Ecuador-born) scored the tie-breaker with 34 seconds remaining to lift the Cosmos to a 3-2 victory over the Montreal Manic in North American Soccer League action Wednesday night.

Yugoslav midfielder Vladimir Bogicevic scored a goal for Cosmos and set up another by striker Giorgio Chinaglia. Fran O'Brien, Montreal's Irish midfielder, scored both Manic goals, including one that nearly sent the game into overtime.

O'Brien drove in a 30-foot (9-meter) from midfielder Brian Quinn of Northern Ireland to give the Manic a 1-0 jump in the eighth minute. Bogicevic beat defender Brian Decaire and netted his fourth goal of the season with a powerful drive into the right corner that completely fooled Montreal goalkeeper Bobby Rigby in the 32nd minute.

The game was tied 1-1 at the half. Manic coach Eddie Firmani tried to break the stalemate by replacing the ineffective Dragan Vujmic of Yugoslavia with forward Elvis Cernic after the interval.

But Manic midfielder Tony Towers of England fouled Bogicevic in ball to Chinaglia.



LEADS THE PACK: Daug Padilla leads the group midway through the 5,000 meters followed by Alberto Salazar, Henry Rono, Peter Koeh and Carlos Lopez during the international meet in Lausanne Wednesday. The race, however, was won by Fernando Mamede of Portugal.

Derbyshire toppled

Fletcher takes Essex ahead

LONDON, July 15 (Agencies) — Former England skipper Keith Fletcher led Essex into the quarterfinals of the One-Day 60-over Nat West Cricket Trophy when they beat Kent by 130 runs Wednesday.

Fletcher struck 97 in 146 minutes as Essex reached 269 for seven and then dismissed their opponents with 19 overs still remaining. Fletcher hit two sixes and six fours before being caught on the long on boundary off another former England player Derek Underwood as he sought his fifth century of the season.

Laurie Potter (45) and Neil Taylor (20), who are both candidates for a place in the England side in tour Australia later this year, got Kent off to an encouraging start with 54 in 15 overs. But once they were separated Essex made rapid inroads to finish easy winners.

In the only other trophy match to be completed, holders Derbyshire were toppled by Hampshire at Southampton despite a brilliant century by South African Peter Kirsten. Kirsten hit 110 of his side's 239 for five with New Zealander John Wright adding 56. But Hampshire got home by six wickets with 3.5 over to spare as West Indian Gordon Greenidge slammed 83 and John Rice hit 59.

Wasim Raja dazzles

Meanwhile, the Pakistan tourists left Scotland in tatters in the build-up to the first One-Day international against England on Saturday. The tourists made 351 for 4 in 55 overs. Wasim Raja hitting an electrifying 174 in 141 minutes, and bowled out half the Scotland side for 58 at the close.

A surprise pick

Eddie Hemmings of Nottinghamshire and Kent's Kevin Jarvis were the surprise choices Wednesday in the English squad of 12 for the two one-day ties against Pakistan.

Off-spinner Hemmings, who took 90 wickets as Nottingham won the championship last season, earns his first international at the age of 33 while Jarvis, with 29 one-day wickets this season, is preferred to Paul Allitt and Graham Dillley.

Mike Gatting earns a Test recall while Derek Randall is prompted to open the innings. Allot Phil Edmunds and Geoff Cook — who played in the Test series against India — are left out while Dilley and Derbyshire's Barry Wood are omitted from the one-day team that faced India at the start of the tour.

Ardiles, Kempes to defy FIFA ban

JOHANNESBURG, July 15 (AP) — Thirteen soccer stars, including the promising black English player Calvin Plummer, were named Wednesday as members of the rebel international tour of South Africa.

John Barnwell, former manager of Wolverhampton Wanderers who will coach the international side, joined eight visiting players at a news conference to announce the team. The visitors risk possible contract suspensions for defying a ban by the Federation of International Football Associations against playing in South Africa.

The eight were: Ossie Ardiles and Mario Kempes, both Argentine World Cup team players. Gordon Smith, Tottenham Hotspurs; Milja Aleksic, Brian Greenhof, Leeds United; Barry Powell, Derby County; Fons Bastuns, the Belgian international, and Plummer, a 19-year-old from Nottingham Forest.

Five more players were scheduled to arrive Thursday for the six-match tour. They are: Mick Channon and David Watson of Southampton; Stuart Pearson of Westham United; Briton David Nisb of the Canadian Vancouver Whitecaps, and Geoff Merrick of Bristol City.

Jimmy Hill, president of the English First Division Coventry City team, said the names of the remaining five players would be disclosed as they arrived over the next two days for the first match Friday night in Cape Town.

Hill, the dean of British football who is unofficial booster for the tour, said organizers were confident of filling all 18 places on the team despite defections in recent days because of adverse publicity. But he added: "It can't be definite until the players step off the airplane."

Peter Savory, general manager for marketing of a South African disclosed that the budget for the tour was 1.78 million rand (\$1.54 million). He said the firm was not sponsoring the tour but had agreed to offer a guarantee to make up any shortfall between expenditures and income.

George Thabe, the Black President of the Football Council of South Africa, said the council decided Tuesday to authorize the

By playing in South Africa

Ardiles, Kempes to defy FIFA ban

tour. He said the organizers, led by a Johannesburg businessman, had met three criteria: That the tour would benefit South African football through training and coaching, that the quality was high, and that the tour was not in violation of any FIFA regulations.

He said the matches would be played against invitational South African sides made up by professional league players and against Orlando Pirates and Kaizer Chiefs, two top black-dominated teams from the satellite township of Soweto. "It is purely and simply an exercise to advance the cause of football in South Africa," Thabe said.

Hill chided the press for suggesting that the tour was made up of players past their primes seeking a big pay check. "Talk about 'has beens' is a total insult to them. We have

nobody that isn't qualified to play at the highest level or isn't fit enough to play at the highest level," he said.

He added that the organizers had arranged to have players' contracts temporarily suspended for the duration of the two-week tour to prevent FIFA or the English Football Association from taking action against them. But Hill said he would withdraw from the tour if the association decides Friday that he should be banned or suspended from Coventry City management.

None of the organizers would disclose the players' salaries for the tour, but Savory said newspaper reports of six-figure salaries were "beyond the bound of realism." He said the amounts were in line with any six-match international tour.



Mario Kempes



Ossie Ardiles

Unconsidered Wittus gives Vilas a fright

BROOKLINE, July 15 (AP) — Guillermo Vilas shook off a slow start and posted a 3-6, 6-1, 6-2 victory Wednesday over Craig Wittus in second-round action in the \$200,000 U.S. Pro Tennis Championship at Longwood.

Wittus used ferocious ground strokes to pin Vilas to the baseline and win the first set and the forced Vilas to play at his best. The Argentine found his serve and started hitting the sidelines in time to gain control of the match.

Eliot Teltsheer, also started slowly but swept the last four games of each set from Zan Guerry to win 6-4, 6-2 in the other evening match.

Veterans Ivan Lendl, Mel Purcell and John Alexander all advanced but sixth-seeded Eddie Dibbs was upset in earlier second-round play.

Lendl said he was disappointed in his play, despite his 6-3, 6-4 victory over Juan Aguilera of Spain. "My shots were not hard enough, and I was making errors," said Lendl. Nu. 2 behind Vilas.

The Czech angrily slammed the ball into the net after failing to win on his serve while leading Aguilera 5-2 in the second set. Lendl also blew a match point two games later on his serve. "Everyone is so good these days that if you don't play well, you lose."

John Alexander received a scare from local favorite Mike Leach, the newly crowned U.S. collegiate champion before winning 6-3, 5-7, 5-5. The eighth-seeded Alexander won the first set 6-3 but Leach came from behind to tie Alexander. In the decider, however, Leach was felled by cramps and retired. Purcell beat Derek Tarr of South Africa 6-1, 3-6, 6-3.

In Bastad, Sweden, top-seeded Mats Wilander, down a set and trailing 0-2 in the second, rallied to defeat compatriot Jan Gunnarsson 2-6, 6-2, 6-3 in first round action of the \$75,000 Swedish Open.

"I never thought I would be able to win the match when he jumped ahead 2-0 in the second set. He's tough. I've lost to him before," Wilander said afterward.

But the 17-year-old Swedish star, who became the youngest winner ever of the French Open last month, reeled off six straight games to know the score at one set apiece. Wilander overcame an early challenge by Gunnarsson in the decisive set and then coasted to an easy victory on the slow clay court.

"I was struggle in the first set," Wilander said. "I hit the ball too short and I decided to play defensively. I was lucky that he got tired in the second set."

Wilander arrived with the Swedish Davis Cup team Tuesday after losing a 6 hour, 32 minute marathon duel to John McEnroe in St. Louis last Sunday. McEnroe's five-victory gave the U.S. a 3-2 triumph over the Swedes and a berth in the Davis Cup semifinals against Australia.

Swedish par timer Carl-Axel Hageskog upset Australian Davis Cupper John Fitzgerald 7-5, 6-3 in another first round match. Fitzgerald seeded No. 7, played on Australia's winning Davis Cup team against Chile in Brisbane last weekend.

BRIEFS

in Seville.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, (AP) — International Masters Jonathan Mestel of England and Slim Bouaziz of Tunisia, drew Wednesday a postponed match of the second round of the Inter Zone Chess Tournament. Mestel, playing white, and Bouaziz, with a Sicilian defense, drew in 75 moves and after more than eight hours of play. After this match, former world champion Vasily Smislov of the Soviet Union led the standings with two points.

LONDON, (AFP) — An Irish boat rescued two New Zealand yachtsmen Wednesday after their catamaran capsized off southern Ireland. Robert Denney, 26, and Tony Smith were reported safe and well after the rescue. Their 35 foot yacht, Jan. 11, capsized early Wednesday as they sailed on the second leg of the Britain and Ireland race.

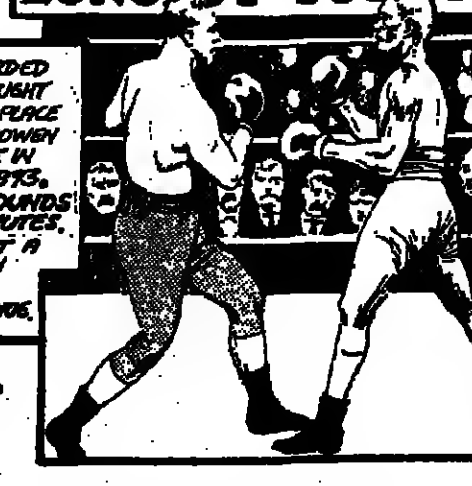
WORLD OF SPORT

BILLIARD TABLES



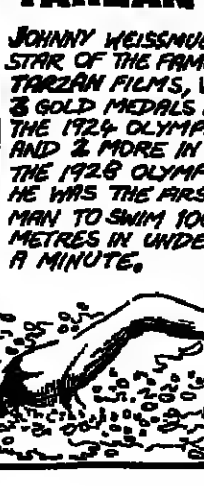
BILLIARD TABLES WERE FIRST MANUFACTURED WITH RUBBER CUSHIONS AND SLATE BEDS IN 1835 AND 1836 RESPECTIVELY.

LONGEST FIGHT



THE LONGEST RECORDED BOXING MATCH FOUGHT WITH GLOVES TOOK PLACE BETWEEN ARMY BOWEN AND JACK BUNNEN IN 1913. IT LASTED 110 ROUNDS — THIRTEEN HOURS AND IT ENDED WITHOUT A VERDICT AS BOTH BOXERS WERE UNABLE TO CONTINUE.

OLYMPIC TARZAN



JOHNNY WEISSMULLER, STAR OF THE FAMOUS TARZAN FILMS, WON 8 GOLD MEDALS IN THE 1928 OLYMPICS AND 2 MORE IN THE 1936 OLYMPICS. HE WAS THE FIRST MAN TO SWIM 100 METRES IN UNDER A MINUTE.

The role of worship

By Adil Salahi

Many people wonder at the emphasis Islam gives to worship. People are often surprised when they learn that our five daily prayers are only the obligatory ones and that we are recommended and encouraged to offer with each one a little addition and to pray also at night as well, and at other times during the day. Furthermore we are strongly recommended to repeat the praises of Allah as many times as we can.

Fasting in Ramadan is an important act of worship. Here as well we are encouraged to add to the prescribed minimum. The Prophet (peace be on him) has recommended us to fast six days in Shawwal, the lunar month which follows Ramadan. He has also told us that Mondays and Thursdays are good for fasting, throughout the year. Such additions are voluntary, though highly recommended. It is, therefore, quite common among highly religious Muslims to make it a habit to fast one or two days a week. If one wants to volunteer more, the Prophet has taught us that "the best fasting habit is that of my brother David (the Prophet) who fasted on alternate days."

The same applies to other Islamic forms of worship. *Zakah*, or the purifying alms, is obligatory when any Muslim owns more than a certain minimum. A detailed system defining what should be paid in *zakah* according to one's wealth is available and those who wish to do their religious duty have no difficulty in finding out exactly what they should pay. In addition, we are strongly recommended to pay in charity whenever we can above the obligatory limit.

Pilgrimage is obligatory once in a lifetime. The Prophet tells us that those who can afford it should make the pilgrimage, voluntarily, once every five years, or even more if they can. One also may offer the Umrah, a mini-pilgrimage which may be offered at any time during the year.

Why do we offer all this worship? Who benefits by it? Does it not take a lot of time? How long a part of one's day one should dedicate for worship? All these are valid questions but in order to answer them one must look at man himself and how he reacts.

We maintain that Islam is a religion revealed by Allah and designed for human life; that is, it is implemented by men to achieve a better standard of humanity. We must not forget that man has been created by Allah. Human life did not just happen as a result of a blind coincidence. Nothing in the universe happens by chance. Everything happens according to Allah's will. If we bear this fact in mind we can answer the above questions without difficulty.

A man may have faith in Allah. He may believe in Him as the Supreme Lord of the universe. He may further believe that He

has no partners. If this faith, however, is a passive one it contributes very little to the betterment of humanity and to its happiness. What is meant by a passive faith is the type which does not influence man's behavior: the type of faith which is common in contemporary Western societies where religion has been reduced to a purely personal and highly private relationship between man and God.

If religion is to play its role as a code of living, as Allah has meant it to be, then faith in Allah has to be an active one. It must influence man's thinking and behavior. This is how faith helps protect man from falling to temptation. It provides him with an active conscience which remains with him throughout his life. Whenever man is about to transgress or sleep over his limits his religious conscience operates as a check. Allah describes this process in the Qur'an: "They who are conscious of Allah bethink themselves of Him whenever any dark suggestion from Satan touches them, where upon they begin to see things clearly." (7: 201)

It is in the nature of man that ideas and principles which influence him most must have a practical manifestation. Otherwise, they remain weak and liable to change. This applies to every creed and idea. Among those who have revolutionary sympathies only those who participate in the activities of their groups can have any influence on their societies. Those who sit on the sidelines are of no real value to the cause, no matter how strong their sympathies are.

It is through constant worship that Islam creates within every man or woman an active conscience which evaluates any step contemplated by them and either encourages them to take it or attempts to stop them taking it. When we attend to our worship every few hours this religious conscience remains alive and active within us all the time. When we exceed the obligatory worship and volunteer more we make our conscience even more sensitive. So the benefit is always ours. Our moral standard becomes higher. It is only natural that the most deeply religious among the Muslims and those who set themselves very high moral standards are the ones who do a great deal of voluntary worship.

Worship also helps prepare the Muslims to fulfill their duty and convey Allah's message to the rest of mankind. This is a duty which may involve some difficulties. Worship is highly valuable in making us face up to these difficulties, whatever the consequences. It simply makes us keenly aware of our relationship with Allah and that by facing up to these difficulties we earn His pleasure.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

In whatever condition you may find yourself, and whatever discourse of this divine writ you may be reciting, and whatever work you all may do - We are certainly your witness from the moment when you enter upon it: for not even an atom's weight of whatever there is on earth or in heaven escapes your Lord's knowledge; and neither is there anything smaller than that, or larger, but is recorded in a clear decree.

(Jonah: 10; 61)

Our Dialogue

Parents' role in marriage

Q. It is well known that at the time when a marriage is contracted the bride herself is asked whether she accepts her marriage to the groom for a set amount of dowry. Such questions are not asked of her parents. To me, this is proof enough that the final say in the choice of husband belongs to the girl herself. Now suppose a girl makes a firm pledge to a man, placing her hand on the Qur'an, that she will not marry anyone other than him. Her parents subsequently force her to marry someone else. What happens to the girl here if she is forced to break a Qur'anic promise? Does her later marriage supersede her former pledge?

R. Ansari
P.O. Box 2
Al Hasa

A. What I understand of the case given is that there was simply a firm pledge by the girl, given in a meeting with the man concerned. There was no question put to the girl formally: "Do you accept this man in marriage..." and no positive answer in front of two witnesses. A promise like this is no more than a declaration of intent. It does not constitute a marriage. If the girl subsequently marries someone else under any circumstances she has simply broken her promise. If the promise was accompanied by an oath she is required to atone for the broken oath by feeding ten needy persons or giving them some clothes. If she cannot afford that she may fast three days from dawn to dusk.

The reader raises another point concerning the way a marriage is contracted. In reply, I point out that three of the four major schools of thought, namely, Al-Shafie, Malik and Ibn Hanbal require the presence of the bride's

guardian who acts for her. The guardian may be a father, a brother, an uncle or, in their absence, any close relative. They base their ruling on two traditions (*hadith*) of the Prophet: "No marriage may be contracted without a guardian and two witnesses of good standing. Without these the marriage is invalid, invalid, invalid." It goes without saying that the repetition here is for emphasis. The other tradition says: "A woman may not give away in marriage another woman and she may not marry herself away."

The Hanafi school of thought, however, considers the marriage valid if the bride acts on her own behalf and marries, in the presence of witnesses, a man of a social standing equal at least to her own.

The guardian must seek the consent of the bride to her marriage. If a virgin girl keeps silent when asked if she accepts the marriage her silence is an indication of her approval. Shyness may overwhelm a virgin in these matters. It is considered that if she does not approve of the marriage she has no difficulty in indicating her refusal. A woman who has been married before must indicate her approval verbally.

Finally, we come to the point of forced marriages. A father may marry his virgin daughter away even if she is against the marriage. No other man, acting as a guardian, may do that. The point here is too detailed to discuss in such a limited space. It is not difficult to understand the reasons for giving a father such power. Islam, however, requires from every father to take into consideration his daughter's feelings. It may also be pointed out that any woman who finds it difficult to adopt to married life and decides she cannot go on may file a case with the court for nullification of her marriage.

Life of the Prophet - 67

Decision after consultation

The Prophet realized that the caravan he set out from Madinah to intercept had eluded him. A large army, three times stronger than his force and much better equipped has set out on a demonstration of power mission. A totally new situation had thus developed and had to be faced. The Prophet (peace be on him) felt he needed to consult his men before taking any decision. He, therefore, put the matter to them, explaining that a confrontation was inevitable if Quraish was to be prevented from scoring a moral victory. The Prophet wanted to gauge his companions' preparedness for war.

Abu Bakr was the first to speak. He assured the Prophet that they were solidly behind him. Umar then said something with the same effect. Al-Miqdad ibn Amr, who was the next to speak, said: "Messengers of Allah! Go ahead and do whatever you feel best. We will never say to you as the Israelites had said to Moses, 'Go with your Lord and fight the enemy while we stay behind.' What we will say is: 'Go with your Lord and fight the enemy and we will fight alongside you.' By Him who has sent you with the message of truth if you ask us to march with you to Bark al-Ghimad (a place in Yemen) we will fight with you anyone who stands in your way until you have reached there."

The Prophet thanked him and prayed for him. Yet he still asked his men to come forward with their opinions.

The point here was that the three who spoke belonged to the Muhajireen (the Makkian Muslims who emigrated with the Prophet). Their willingness and determination to defend the cause of Islam was never in doubt, no matter what they were asked to do. Yet they formed a small part of the Prophet's small army. The majority of the troops were from the Ansar (the Muslims of Madinah). None of them had yet spoken when the Prophet repeated his request for further opinions.

There was another point of which the Prophet was keenly aware. When the Ansar made their covenant with him at Aqabah that they would support and protect him against his enemies they made it clear at the time that they would not be responsible for him until he had reached their city. "Why you have arrived at our quarters," they said at the time, "you will be in our charge and

we will protect you as we protect our women and children." The Prophet, therefore, thought that the Ansar might feel that their pledge applied only to cases where the enemy attacked him in Madinah itself. In other words, the pledge of protection did not include marching out to encounter the enemy away from home. The Prophet, therefore, needed to be sure of the feelings of his companions.

Sa'ad ibn Mu'ath, a prominent figure among the Ansar, was the first to realize what the Prophet meant by his repeated request for further opinions. He said: "You seem to want our opinion, Messenger of Allah?" Having heard an affirmative answer Sa'ad said: "We have declared our faith in you and accepted your message as the message of truth. We have made firm pledges to you that we will always do as you tell us. Go ahead, therefore, Messenger of Allah, and do whatever you wish and we will go with you. By Him who has sent you with the message of truth if you take us right to the sea we will ride with you. None of us shall say behind. We have no qualms about encountering our enemy tomorrow. We fight hard and with strong determination when war breaks out. We pray Allah to enable us to show you what would please you. You march, then, with Allah's blessings."

The Prophet was very pleased with what Sa'ad had said. He said to his companions: "I can give you the happy tidings that Allah has promised me that one of the two enemy hosts (the caravan or the army) would fall to us. I can discern now their leaders being killed when we clash."

Here again we note the Prophet's mastery in carrying his followers with him when he faced a serious situation. Of course he could have issued an order and all his companions would have had to obey, but by allowing them to make their free choice he achieved a much better result. Besides, he wanted to make sure of their own understanding of their pledges. Had they told him they did not covenant with him to march out for a military clash away from Madinah he would not have asked them to do more than they had pledged. He never breached a promise nor solicited such a breach by others. All this helps to show the nature of the relationship between the Prophet and his companions.

(To be continued next week)

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

UNESCO study shows

Publishers thrive in West but not in Third World

By Ian Steele

NEW YORK (Depthnews) — Against popular technological odds, the printed word appears well entrenched as the essential tool of learning and communications.

Statistics compiled for the World Congress on Books held in London June 7-11 show that the Western import-export market grew by 53 percent between 1975 and 1979 and that current sales are well in excess of \$3 billion a year.

In the United States, where television has loomed as a major threat to reading for several decades, sales figures suggest that while the market for TV sets might not be far from saturation with up to 400 sets per thousand inhabitants in some parts of the country, the book market has more than held its own.

The number of new titles in circulation in North America grew by 18.4 percent over the period 1970-78; in several other technologically advanced regions where television might have been expected to kill the reading habit, the book also continues to make a healthy showing. Over the same eight-year period, new titles in print rose 15 percent in Western Europe, 20 percent in Eastern Europe, 22 percent in the Soviet Union and a

remarkable 41 percent in Japan.

This year, the world's printing presses will churn out about 10 billion books under 700,000 different titles, according to Professor Robert Escarpit of the University of Gascony, France, who has analyzed much of the international book data for the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Professor Escarpit is encouraged by the figures, noting that "a communication network which does not include a strong and performing book component, does not carry information but only noises," or "camouflage" for persuasion.

"Books are the nucleus of any productive information system," he says, adding that no amount of technology or software could be expected to replace them soon as the principal source of critical and independent information. "There are no shortcuts to individual freedom and book development is a compulsory stage," Escarpit's evaluation amplifies a danger for most of the world's people who are either illiterate or live in countries without a book industry.

Except for a brief period between 1960 and 1965, when about 40 nations gained independence and gave voice to their free-

dom in a variety of locally produced publications, developing countries, by and large, have failed miserably to get their opinions into print through nationally based authors writing in their mother tongues.

In 1978, the Third World's share of the books in print was about 11 percent of the total in all languages. As expected, the London book congress focused heavily on the fact that students and literate minorities in these countries have little access to the printed word beyond the classroom and will rarely see a book in their native language, let alone by authors with a common cultural heritage or perspective.

Thirty-four countries with less than 25 percent of the world's people publish more than 80 percent of the books in circulation each year. Most of these are available only in English (25 percent), Russian (15 percent), German (11.5 percent), French (7 percent) and Spanish (6 percent).

Each has had a powerful multiplier effect in former colonies and dependencies and has served as a vehicle for opinions and teaching methods which many essentially independent nations are going to find difficult to shake.

In the United Republic of Cameroon, 40 of the 54 books published in 1978 were in

French and the remaining 14 in English. In Ghana 218 of the 251 books published the same year were in English, one was in French, two were in other foreign languages and 29 were in African languages. Kenya produced 183 books in 1976 of which 121 were in English, three were in French, 13 were in other foreign languages and only 46 were in Swahili, the national language.

There are notable exceptions like Madagascar which published 219 books in 1978, of which 52 were in French, two in English, one in Spanish and 164 in Malagasy. Another is Sudan which has a firm policy in favor of national language and is uncommonly fortunate to have a major language — Arabic — as a base.

But these two countries remain a rarity. The high cost of paper and printing, coupled with high rates of illiteracy, low income and education standards and the frequent diversity of culture and language within countries, have all served to complicate the possibilities for indigenous authors and diversity of opinion.

India recognized these dangers and organized book development programs nationally and regionally through bodies like the National Book Trust, the National Book Development Council and a home library plan for rural areas. Encouragement was given to low-cost book production and in 1965 India had about 13,004 titles in print for a population of some 437 million people. By 1980, however, with population in excess of 694 million, the number of titles had declined to about 12,932.

The stagnation of the Indian book industry has been blamed on the country's poor education standard, its size and its cultural diversity. There are about 22 widely spoken languages, of which 16 are Aryan and six are Dravidian.

As Professor Escarpit observes: "There is little in common, as far as reading habits go, between a Delhi Brahmin, a Bengali intellectual, a Tamil worker from Madras, a Kerala expatriate and a Bihari peasant." As a result, English is better accepted as a vehicular language by a large sector of the Indian population.

India has managed to develop a small book export market which returned about \$2.6 million from other developing countries in 1977. But in the same year, it spent \$10 million on imports from publishing houses in Britain and the United States.

Asia dependent on imports for printed word

NEW YORK (Depthnews) — Although Asia has about 57 percent of the world's people, the region produced only 18.3 percent of the world's new books in 1978 and is becoming increasingly dependent on foreign literature of every description.

English has established itself as the dominant written word in South and East Asia, and the region as a whole imports 25 percent of its reading material each year from foreign sources. More than one-third of the new books published in India in 1980 were in English and the country's book imports outnumbered exports 4 to 1.

English-language literature has become a major factor in intellectual endeavors in the Philippines, Singapore, Pakistan, Malaysia and Sri Lanka, Hong Kong and Singapore,

which are major publishers in the region, produced 3,041 new books in 1978, of which 1,262 were in English, 1,534 in Chinese, 89 in Malayalam, 10 in Tamil and the balance on other languages.

With so much weight accorded to English — a foreign language — governments might fruitfully consider what, if anything, the vast majority of their people are able to read once they leave school. Having nationalized the school textbook industry and trained their students in local languages, some might have assumed that billboards, pamphlets and newspapers, when they are available and affordable, would be sufficient to sustain a reading habit.

But the statistical odds tend to invalidate that kind of optimism. Eighty percent of the

books produced in the world each year are published in either English, Russian, German, French or Spanish. The availability of books in any language in the developing world last year was estimated at about half a book per reader.

Prof. Robert Escarpit of the University of Gascony, France and an authority on the international book trade and its impact on literacy, has reckoned that without appropriate reading materials perhaps only one-third of the 150 million people who learn to read every year are likely to remain literate.

"About one-third are doomed to relapse into functional illiteracy, another third are likely to become poor readers and only one-third have any chance of becoming habitual readers," he says.

'Egypt's Golden Age' exhibition travels

By Cynthia Shanley
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON — When the "Treasures of Tutankhamen" exhibition made its tour of American museums between 1976 and 1978, a renewed interest in ancient Egypt's culture was aroused. Now, another exhibit, titled "Egypt's Golden Age: The Art of Living in the New Kingdom, 1558-1085

B.C.," provides for the first time a comprehensive view of what it was like to live in the civilization of ancient Egypt. It differs from the Tutankhamen exhibit in one important aspect: the objects in it were made not for the pharaohs but for average Egyptians.

"Egypt's Golden Age" will feature, among other things, a full scale reproduction of the living room of Vizier Nakht, a

premier of ancient Egypt whose house was excavated in the city of Amarna.

Amarna, along with Thebes, was one of the leading urban centers of the New Kingdom. Amarna was a "boom town" built by King Akhenaten as his capital.

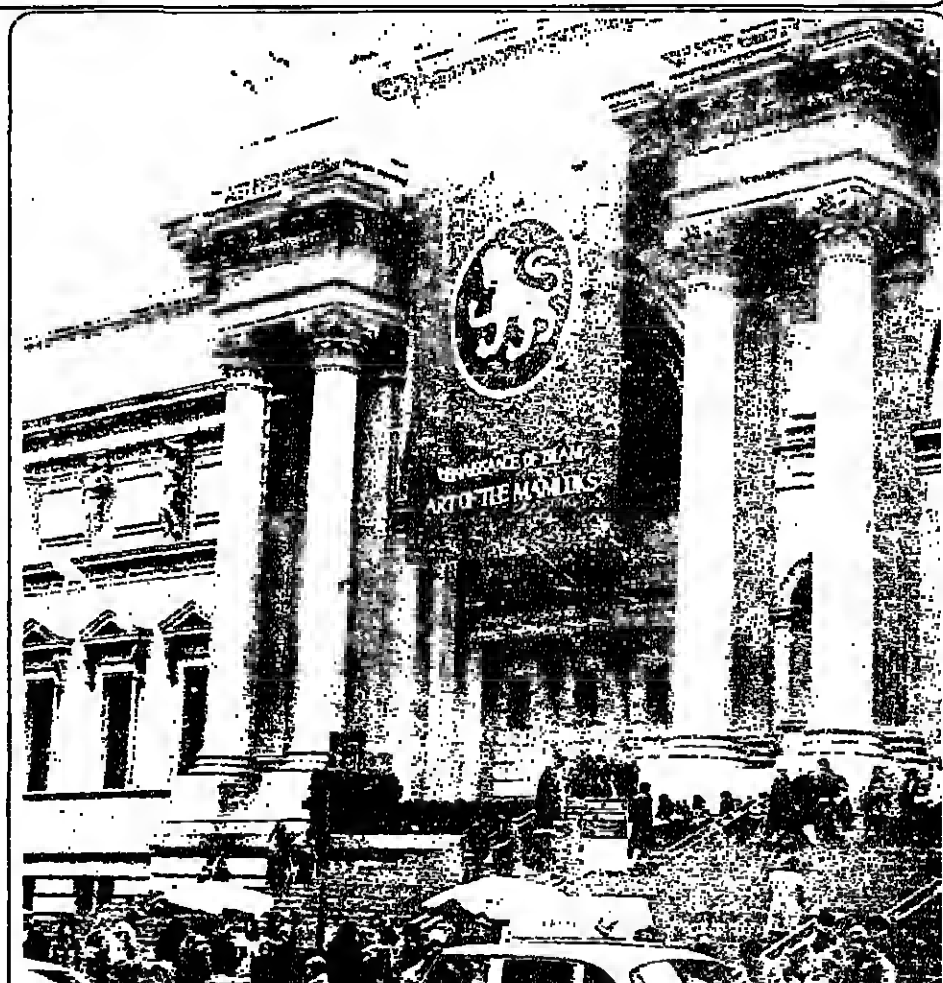
Most Amarna villas were characterized by being placed in their own walled enclosure surrounded by gardens and shade trees. The house was freestanding and square in plan with domestic quarters and subsidiary rooms arranged around a spacious living room. Under a painted sky-blue ceiling were floral friezes and swags, while palm-capital columns held up the roof. Windows were located high on the walls.

Another highlight of the exhibit is the statue of Amenemope and Hathor, said to be from Deir el Medineh tomb during the reign of Rameses II. The statue shows the fashions of Egyptian society and an advanced sense of design. Both men and women dressed in linen fabric finer than today's linen handkerchiefs. A man's costume sometimes consisted of a long tunic with full pleated sleeves worn with a sash that encircled the waist and formed an apron in front.

Women's wraparound garments were often pleated and sometimes had fringed edges. Elegant sandals with tapering, upturned toes were the fashion of the day. Ornate perfumed wigs also were popular.

Other objects on view, all superbly preserved, are elaborately carved and inlaid furniture and the tools with which it was made; tableware in alabaster and faience; wooden statuettes showing the fashions of the times; gold rings and jewelry; musical instruments and cult objects depicting the images of popular Egyptian gods and goddesses.

"Egypt's Golden Age" will be on display at the Houston Museum of Natural Sciences July 15 through Sept. 19, 1982. From there, it will travel to the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore.



ART OF ISLAM SHOW: The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City where the exhibition on the art of the Mamluks was displayed.

Art of the Mamluks on show

NEW YORK — Thousands of Americans of all ages were attracted to the Islamic art exhibit, "Art of Islam: Mamluk Period," during its recent stay at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

John Russell, a noted art critic for *The New York Times*, said the exhibit introduced the Americans public to some of the most magnificent Islamic art objects produced during the 1250-1517 period.

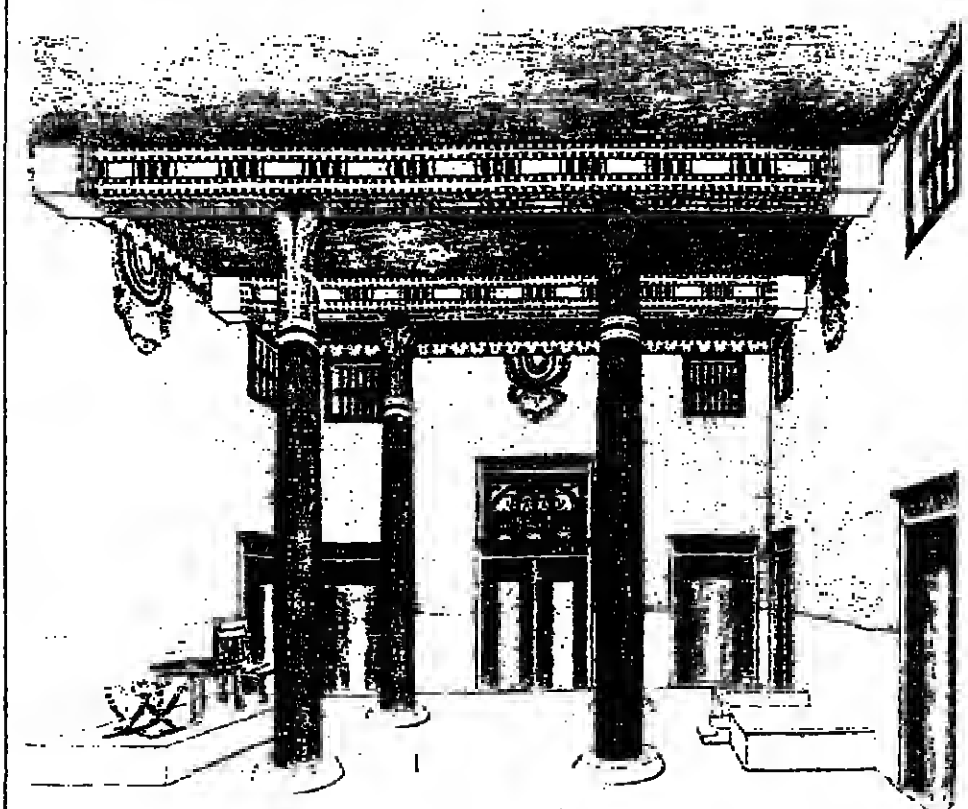
United Technologies is co-sponsoring the exhibition, which consists of more than 130 objects from a number of museums around the world.

The exhibit opened last May at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History in Washington D.C., before moving to New York. It is currently on display at the Cincinnati Museum of Art in Cincinnati, Ohio, the third of eight cities scheduled on a two-year tour of the United

States. Harry J. Gray, chairman and chief executive officer of United Technologies, said: "The warm reception the exhibit received in New York demonstrated a genuine desire among Americans to understand the Arab civilization and its innovative heritage."

The Mamluk period is distinguished by its innovative art including brass objects intricately inlaid with silver and gold; glass vessels painted in polychrome enamels and gold; ceramics and tiles; carved woodwork, inlaid with various woods and ivory; remarkable carpets and textiles; and elaborately illuminated Qur'an's.

After Cincinnati, the show will move to major museums in Detroit, Michigan; San Diego and Sacramento in California; and Phoenix, Arizona. The tour will end in 1983 in Hartford, Connecticut, headquarters of United Technologies.



LIVING ROOM: "Egypt's Golden Age" will feature this reproduction of the living room of Vizier Nakht, a premier of ancient Egypt.

the BUMBLES

of mumbles

The Jellyfish--Part II

By Alexandra Frih

Dearlo, Lillypop and Wibbly Wobbly all sat by the sea, thinking hard about how they could solve the problem which was making Wibbly Wobbly so sad. When Dearlo suddenly exclaimed "I know! I have it!"

The jellyfish and Lillypop looked up at Dearlo and waited to hear his idea.

"You must start a wobbling school," Dearlo said brightly.

"A wobbling school?" asked Wibbly Wobbly doubtfully.

"A Wobbling Dancing School" to teach all the other jellyfish how you do it. I mean, you must have something special or you wouldn't be winning first prize all the time," Dearlo finished.

"What a good idea," Lillypop laughed happily. "What do you think, Wibbly Wobbly?"

"A wonderful idea, Dearlo, but how shall I start?"

"We must make you a sign to let the other jellyfish know what you intend to do," Dearlo said quickly. "Come, we shall start right away."

They found some driftwood on the beach and Lillypop set about cleaning it with sea-

water and a rag. Dearlo went to his little house beneath the pebbles and brought back some black ink in a shell, which Ollie the octopus had given him a long time ago. Then, with a quill pen, made from the end of a seagull's feather, he wrote the words "WIBBLY WOBBLY'S SCHOOL OF DANCING" on the piece of driftwood and left it out in the sun to dry.

Whilst they all laughed and talked about the new venture that Wibbly Wobbly was about to undertake, the words dried into the wood and all was ready.

Well! Word soon got around about the Wobbling School of Dancing and, one by one, all the jellyfish in the area came to visit and asked Wibbly Wobbly if she could teach them to wobble just like her. Wibbly Wobbly was so pleased that the jellyfish were talking to her again that she wobbled this way and wobbled that and not a single jellyfish could deny that she was the best.

If you could have seen that dancing school one week later, even you would have smiled. Ollie going hammer and tongs on his seashell piano, and a host of other instruments, and all the jellyfish in line, wobbling like mad. Out in front was Wibbly Wobbly chanting "Wobble one! Wobble two! And a three and a four."

Wibbly Wobbly had no problems now as she sang--

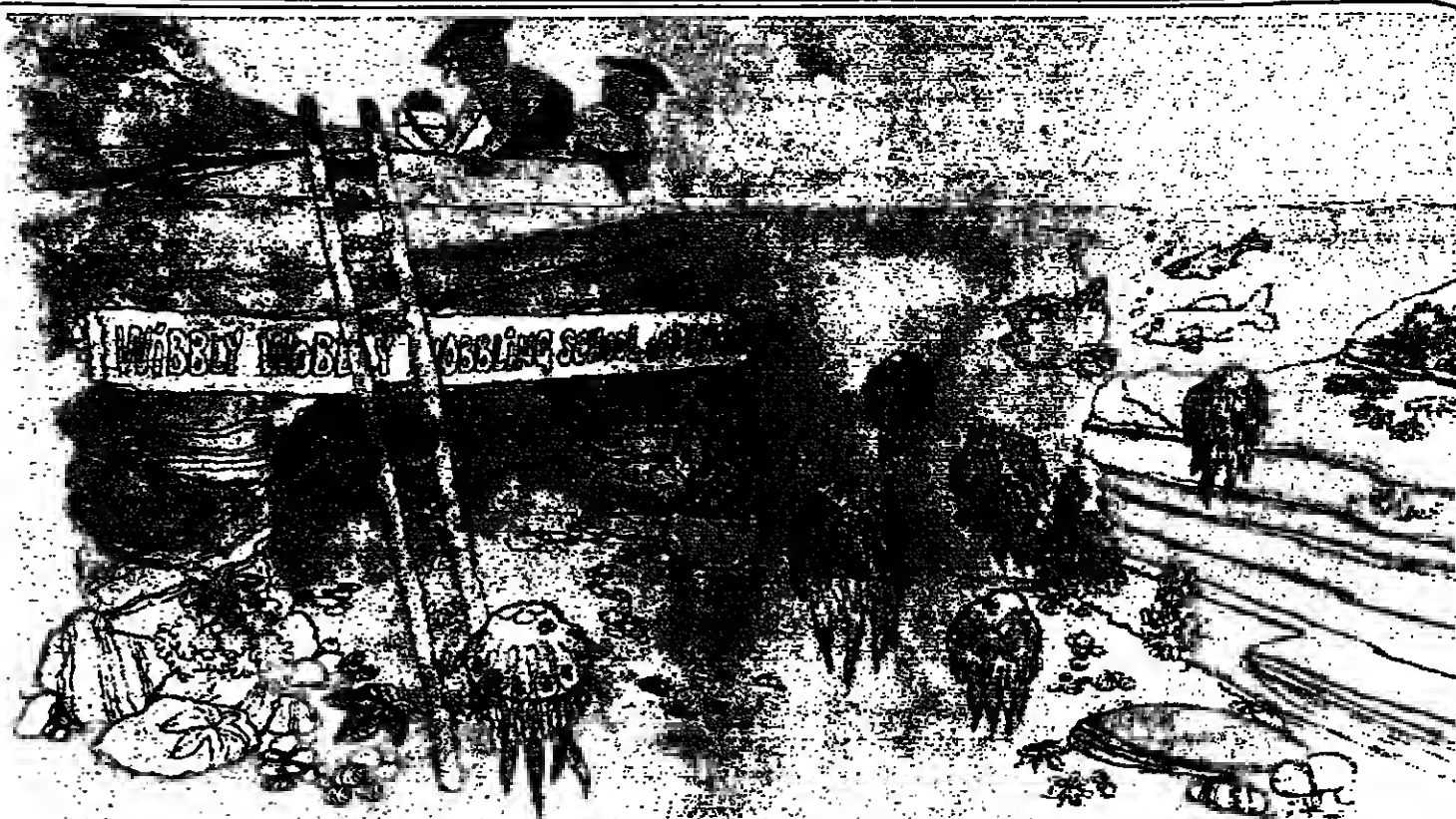
*You wobble to the left
And you wobble to the right
Quiver and shake
With all of your might.
All join together
And wobble like mad,
Smile and be happy.
Never be sad!*

She smiled as she remembered her two dear friends, Lillypop and Dearlo of the Bumbles. She had so much to thank them for and hoped that they would like the present that she had given them as a "thank-you" for all their help.

Meanwhile, Dearlo was seated on a seashell seat in front of a beautiful scallop-shell piano trying to pick out a tune.

"It's no good, Lillypop," he said despairingly. "I'll never make a pianist." "Never mind," laughed Lillypop. "We all have to start somewhere. How about taking lessons from Ollie the octopus? It would be a pity to waste such a beautiful present from Wibbly Wobbly."

"And you can take lessons on how to wobble!" replied Dearlo. With that they both burst out laughing. Two very happy little Bumbles.



Illustrations by Nicholas Durnie



Pleasant surprises, uneasy moments

Savoring six European countries in three weeks

By Art Berman

LONDON (LAT) — Lord and Lady Belamy were not. But for a week in London, my wife and I enjoyed living the *Upstairs, Downstairs* life style in a Victorian brownstone converted to a charming hotel.

It was one of the pleasant surprises of our three weeks in Europe this spring. It was our first trip there, a honeymoon we'd postponed for 23 years, and we did it our way: sampling six countries in both Western and Eastern Europe.

Muddling along by plane, train, bus, taxi, underground (and boat on the Thames and Seine) without a tour guide or packaged itinerary and with only a smattering of French and Spanish language ability between us.

For the most part, aided by guidebooks and sympathetic Europeans, it worked better than we had hoped. There were some uneasy moments, and so now we feel qualified to pass along some tips to the uninitiated, just as we picked the brains of our more-traveled friends and colleagues before venturing forth.

Among our findings: the hotels of Western Europe, all recommended by those who had gone before us, were generally delightful and not terribly expensive. The hotels of Eastern Europe (we stayed in two in Romania) were adequate, if a bit dreary.

Those bargains we've all heard advertised must have been on streets we didn't walk down. America doesn't have a monopoly on inflation, and the merchandise we saw, from \$50 white duck pants in London to \$150 shoes in Italy, was priced on a par with better stores in Los Angeles.

Restaurants, however, were reasonable, particularly in Rome where \$20 would buy a full meal for two. Theater tickets to an excellent play in London ("Amadeus") were \$19 apiece. But the seats were good.

Money, in general, proved a major concern. Not paying for the trip so much as keeping track of the pounds, francs, lire, Austrian schillings, Hungarian forints and Romanian lei — and trying to have the right currency at the right time and to remember what it was worth in U.S. dollars.

In England, fumbling with some pounds and thinking, with this odd-looking money, that I was playing some British version of monopoly, I apologized to a waiting cab driver.

"I'm not very familiar with British money," I said.

"We're not very familiar with it, either," the driver replied.

We thought of his comment often, as we wondered how the average European managed to buy very much with prices so high. (We got one answer in Romania, where we visited relatives: they just didn't have very much.)

If we were embarrassed by anything in Europe, it was by our lack of linguistic ability. When my high school French faltered on a Paris bus, a well-dressed woman asked, "May I help you?" and proceeded to dictate.

When we had visa problems on the Orient Express in Bucharest, we were aided by an Austrian customs inspector, a Romanian man, and a woman of unidentifiable nationality, all of whom spoke some English.

When I had a problem buying chocolate bars in a Hungarian train station, a young woman stepped from a crowd and helped

negotiate the transaction.

And in Romania, where English is taught in grade schools, there were English-speaking employees at hotels, restaurants and the airport.

Whether or not they knew our language, we found people generally willing and often anxious to help. In London, as we stood on a breezy street corner and studied a tourist map, looking for the British Museum, an elderly gentleman approached and insisted on walking with us for two long blocks until he was certain we were headed right. In a Hungarian train station a man who spoke no English helped us with our heavy baggage and led us through a labyrinth of corridors to the waiting room.

It was in London where our trip began. We spent six days there, both to recover from jet lag after 10 hours from Los Angeles and to immerse ourselves gradually into European life.

We stayed at 11 Cadogan Gardens, a Victorian hotel in Chelsea. It was the most expensive of the hotels we visited, \$86 a night with an overabundant breakfast (croissants, rolls, jam, cold cereal, fruit, warm milk and coffee) served in the room along with a British newspaper by a white-coated porter. The

room and bath were both large and well-appointed. The front door of the hotel was always locked, but was quickly opened by a porter when someone buzzed.

The hotel also featured an elegant drawing room with dark, plush furniture and paintings where one could sit and order tea — a long way from a paper cup of soda at Dodger Stadium.

While other guests seemed to come and go in taxis, Mercedes and an occasional Rolls-Royce, we often walked a couple of blocks to the underground. For less than 80 cents each we could get almost anywhere in central London in 20 or 30 minutes and we also got a close look at the British people.

Other places we stayed included the Hotel De Lutecce on L'ile de St. Louis, an island in the Seine in Paris. It cost \$57 with breakfast in a dining room, was less spacious than the London hotel, but was clean and comfortable and in an old neighborhood of narrow streets that, in two short blocks, opened to reveal Notre Dame. The Left Bank was a short walk. The Louvre was not far on the metro (and there are artworks in the Louvre metro station).

In Rome our hotel was the Scalatina di Spagna at the top of the Spanish steps, an

ideal location for touring. The hotel was in an old building that had been modernized but some rooms shared a W.C. down the hall. It is a small hotel and, like many of the nicest places anywhere, books its rooms well in advance. The price was about \$44, with breakfast in a small dining room.

(One discovery at the Rome train station: men offering a taxi may mean a "bandit" cab, which will cost three or four times more than a franchised taxi. Line up, as the Romans do, and take a yellow taxicab with a government-inspected meter.)

Florence also had something special, the Hotel Bercelli, built in the 16th century. The building has been lovingly restored and faces the Arno River, the famed Ponte Vecchio, and tiers of old pastel buildings on the opposite bank. Our room was huge, with the bed area curtained off from the parlor and a bathroom as big as many motel rooms. It cost \$57 a night, with another of those omnipresent breakfasts served in a dining room.

In Romania, hotels were a touch cheaper — \$45 a night at the capitol in Brasov and \$55 at the Nord in Bucharest. They even had black-and-white TV sets.

Romanians used packs of cigarettes, preferably Kents, as a means of exchange. We had read that good service would be assured by, for example, giving a waiter a pack of Kents when you were seated at dinner. It worked.

We found in both Eastern and Western Europe that credit cards were not as readily accepted as the ads would have us believe. Many small restaurants, shops and hotels don't honor them.

It is a good idea, particularly when going from one country to the next, to write down a simple conversion chart. (A small calculator proved invaluable.) We always carried a scrap of paper that showed so many lire or francs equaled so many dollars, etc. Only once did we know the system to fail, when we bought two Mars bars from a snack bar while taking a "Rome at night" bus tour and realized, too late, that we had paid about \$5 for them.

Arranged marriages ruin lives of many Sri Lankans

By Padma Edirisinghe

COLOMBO (Depthnews) — "A young woman of 28... committed suicide by swallowing insecticide after a disagreement with her parents over a marriage proposal."

News reports like this appear frequently in both the English and vernacular dailies that they no longer shock Lankan readers. Yet so entrenched is the practice of arranged marriages that it continues to ruin the lives of young women. Hundreds have committed suicide rather than be tied down to a commitment forced upon them by elders.

The elders presumably have the girl's interest in mind, but they are usually influenced by matters like caste, social prestige or economic position as against the dictates of the heart for the younger party.

Although it happens with girls from all levels, the suicide victims are often village damsels who are confined to their house and have little or no say in their future. Repulsed with the prospect of marrying someone they do not care for, and probably having to spurn another suitor in the process, suicide becomes the only way out for them.

Sitting pretty at home

By Katharine Whitehorn

LONDON (OSS) — With Britain brought to a halt almost every other week by some transport strike or another, the one set of people who ought to be sitting pretty are those who work at home.

In theory, they should smugly be watching their neighbors struggling off to work before the dawn has barely broken, packing like sardines into shared cars, sitting for hours in buses becalmed in traffic jams. But the remarkable thing is how few people actually do to work at home at all.

There are, of course, the usual down-trodden homeworkers of any industrialized society; the people who trim bundles of factory-machined dresses, who put eyes into dolls, paint gifts, finish leather goods. There are over a million of them in the United Kingdom; they are largely ignored by the labor unions and generally underpaid.

There are the creative people — authors wandering about practicing their putting on the hall carpet, or locking themselves up with a pot of black coffee till three in the morning if the plot's stuck or a deadline looms. There are designers, filling up the spare bedroom with an enormous drawing board and erupting into the kitchen to demand meals at any hour of the day when, for any reason, the children happen for a few moments to have quietened down.

But where are all the executives we were told would be working at home by now? Do you remember there was all that fanfare about the computer revolution, a revolution that was going to render offices obsolete and enable the busy man to cable Montreal, check with his opposite number in Stuttgart and snatch a deal from his rival in Cairo without so much as putting on a tie? But somehow it just never happened.

Why not? A Japanese firm did try it out a year or two ago. They equipped some of their best and most ambitious men with their own home terminals and all the needed trappings; but, after two years, they scrapped the experiment and pulled the men back into the office because their mar-

riages were breaking up at such an alarming rate.

Being Japanese, these men drove their wives mad by never stopping work; they would be worrying, punching buttons, gnawing their fingernails even until two in the morning, and family life came in a complete halt.

Other workers at home — and I speak as an author's wife — would be more likely to drive their women crazy by demonstrating how little they could do in a day. In an office, however little you do, you can still seem very hard-working.

By the time you've got in and had a cup of coffee to recover from the journey and looked at the post and wandered across to discuss the World Cup with a colleague and fixed up lunch and read the papers, you can get through an entire day with actually doing anything. At home, it's different; if you aren't doing any work it's disgusting; it actually shows.

But I suspect there's another reason that is stronger still. People, especially men, need to gang up with each other in order to feel sure that they really are men. They need to flex their muscles — or whatever is the twentieth century equivalent of muscles — in groups.

They need to reassure each other by acting out their own warrior rituals: it's no good performing them all by yourself at home with none of your mates watching, for then they give no feeling of group solidarity at all. Sitting at home, the men would continually be wondering who was getting the better of them, who was outstaging them; without being able to compare themselves reassuringly with others of their kind, they would simply come unglued.

I remember another revolution that was going to happen: travel was going to be made obsolete by telex, telephone and satellite television and that never happened either. The age-old determination to look your enemy in the eye went deeper. Your enemy — or your friend, because perhaps only by meeting them face to face can you ever be really sure which is which.



SHARING A DRINK: Two straws are better than one when it comes to sharing a drink with a chimpanzee. The remarkable situation is seen at a zoo in Devon, England.

Turkish weavers aim at perfection

By Aysel Ushata

ISTANBUL. Carpets are indispensable daily utilities and often very beautiful. Since a good carpet will last a lifetime, it should be bought to be enjoyed as a work of art.

In the carpet shop on the way to the covered bazaar in Istanbul, the Hereke carpets and rugs, bearing the name Sirinoglu, exhibit artistic perfection, refreshing and cool colors and a variety of patterns. Most of the carpets in the shop are made of silk and some of these fine silk carpets and prayer rugs are enriched with gold thread. In color, design and weaving skill, in artistic expressiveness these silk carpets seem to be unchallenged. A gifted artist, Haygaz Sirinoglu, designs and diligent weavers, furnished with the best materials create these works of art.

In the small workshops or at homes scattered in the nearby districts of Istanbul, where these fine carpets are created, the traditional art of hand-knotting carpets is found to be still alive. Looms of various sizes are installed in these workshops and the labor of weaving is performed on these looms by women and small girls. Sitting side by side, under the supervision of a foregirl, they tie knots.

"It is the tying of the knots that creates the tufted pile which is the essence of a carpet," says Sirinoglu. These knots can only be tied by hand, no machine can duplicate hand-knotting, and the quality of carpets depends upon their closeness. Knotting is sometimes carried to an excess of fineness and the fineness of weave is the measure of production cost. A good carpet may have over 100 knots to every square centimeter, a finely knotted carpet over 300 knots; so a quality rug requires a million knots or even more if it is a "Ladik" rug.

It is difficult to realize that the soft pile of the carpets on which we walk at home have been created by the laborious process of twisting thousands and millions of tiny knots. An average weaver ties up to 1,000 knots an hour and 8,000-9,000 knots in a day. It takes approximately eight to twelve months to complete a fine rug. The weavers are paid according to the number of knots they tie. The supervisor counts the lines they make every day and when the carpet or rug is finished the weaver gets an extra bonus.

A Hereke carpet, which got its name from a town on the Sea of Marmara, has 35 to 100 knots or more per sq. cm. The varieties of the Turkish rugs are named after their place of manufacture and Hereke has a traditional name for its mastery skill the district is also a center for the Turkish silk carpets. Hereke rugs are considered to be among the finest rugs made anywhere in the world and knots distinguish them from other rugs.

In the manufacture of the tightly woven

Hereke rugs, silk of fine quality is used for pile, warp and weft. "Silk is a fairy thread," says Sirinoglu and summarizes its story.

The silk worms, as we all know, which feed on the leaves of the white mulberry-tree, spin their cocoon, and fibers are unwound from these cocoons for manufacturing into silk thread. From 12 to 13 cocoons have to be unwound to obtain a single silk fiber, and 48-68 raw silk threads are twisted together to obtain a thread that will withstand the rigors of the carpet weaving. The fiber is then dyed. More than 12 to 20 shades of colors are used in carpet weaving. The colors and patterns vary according to the place where the carpets are made. The main colors of a Hereke carpet are red or beige.

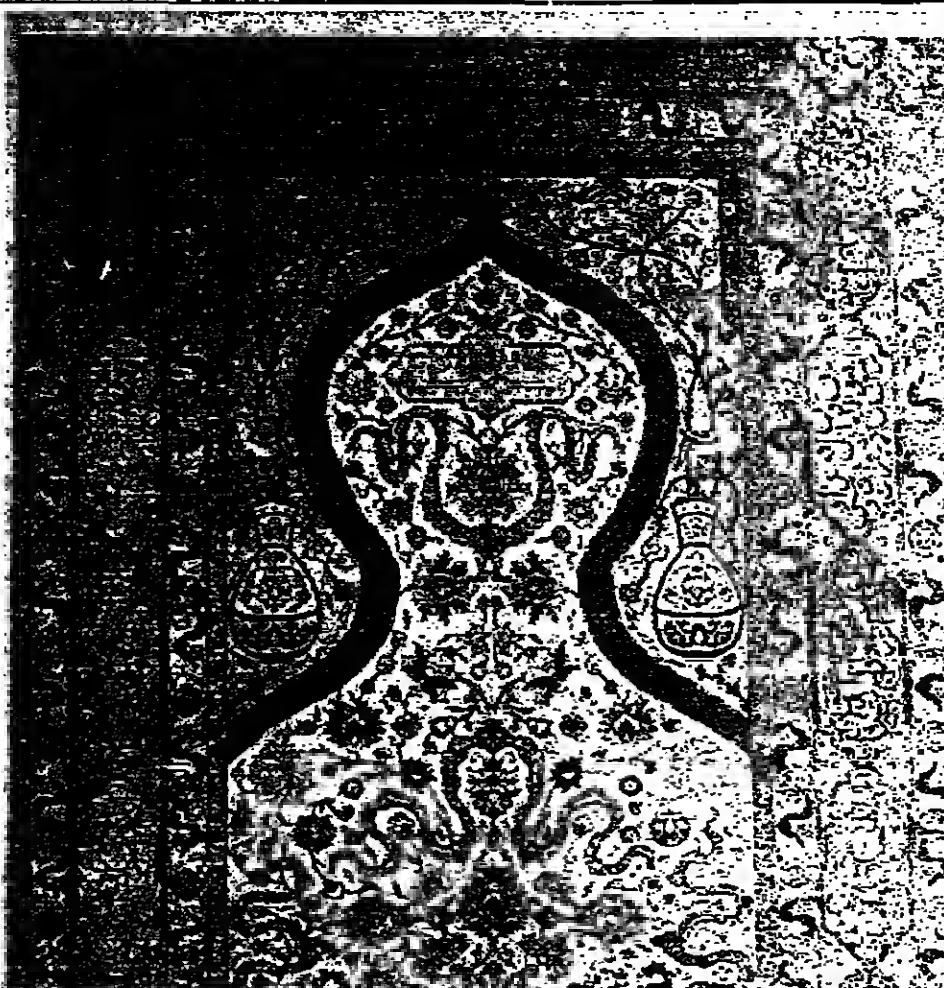
Different types of patterns and designs have been developed in different regions, but in general the Turkish designs consist of stylized floral patterns and geometrical forms. Today the designs are copies made from classical designs. The pattern is reproduced on paper consisting of squares. Each square stands for a knot in that particular color. The weavers work independently with this sketch in front of them.

The cost of carpeting is determined largely by the amount and type of fiber used, and the scarcity of natural materials and enormous labor involved in carpet manufacturing makes it an object of rarity and special value.

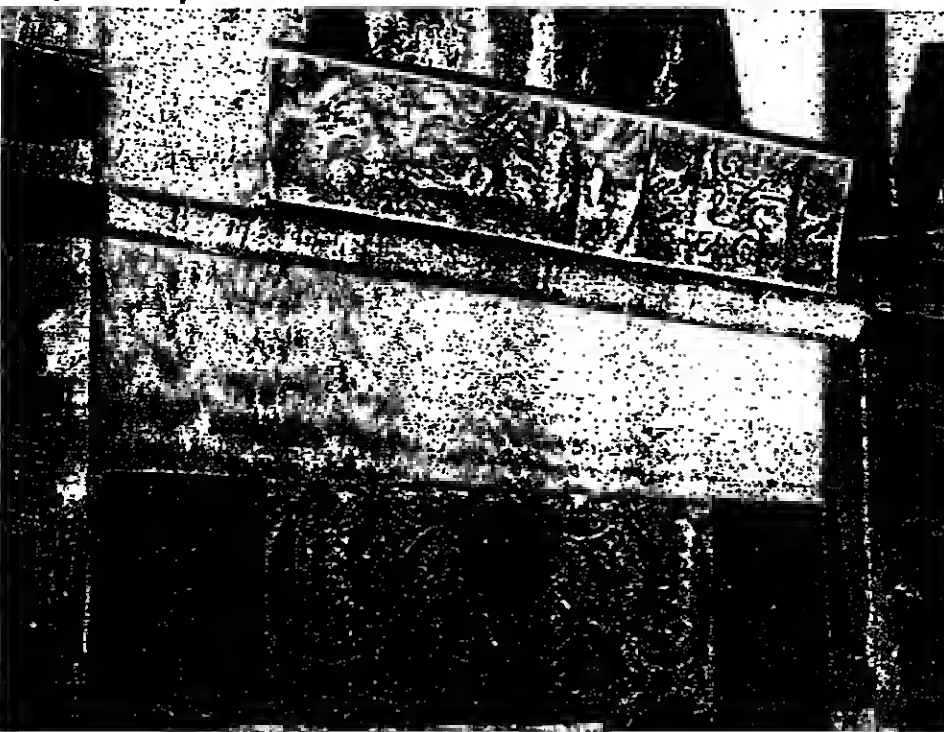
Haygaz Sirinoglu started drawing motifs and designs at the fourth grade when he was 10 years old. His father sent him to work at the workshop in the afternoons after school everyday, and from that time on he has been in this business. Today he has about 350-400 looms. An astonishing richness of floral motifs and forms which are expressed in graceful, flowing and rhythmic lines distinguishes the designer. Only an artist with that locale and cultural background could produce such creations.

Since no two carpets are quite identical, you can easily identify your carpet many years later even if it gets lost," he said. As the knots are strong enough you can vacuum clean your carpet, and there is no danger from moths, because the silk thread is immune.

With world inflation people are realizing that buying carpets or rugs is a good investment. They are of use and beauty and are likely to increase in value with the years. Age gives the carpet a certain prestige, and a good carpet can be purchased and used for ten, twenty or fifty years and be worth more than its original price. Such an investment is a source of continuous pleasure; so you can purchase a beautiful rug to enjoy in your lifetime and pass it on as a heirloom to your children.



PRAYER RUG: Turkish carpets have won worldwide fame for their artistic value. Below: A carpet workshop with the looms.



Young mothers set Japanese lifestyle

By Haruko Watanabe

TOKYO (Depthnews) — A young mother goes into a bakery and buys only two pieces of cake, one for herself and one for her toddler. Men and women in their 50s, on the other hand, would no doubt buy a package of 10 cakes regardless of whether or not they could eat all of these.

The young mother may look very stingy, but she is being practical whereas older folk tend to make a bigger purchase out of social vanity.

Spending according to personal priorities is but one sign of the new trend in living and buying styles. It is a mark of the "Women in the New Thirties," revealed Akira Amakasu, managing editor of the major magazine publishing house Heibonsha, in a lecture at Sophia University recently. He spoke at the seminar on "Media and Society."

However, the same (young) mothers do not hesitate to spend on luxury items such as a down bed on loan, imported delicacies or jazz dance lessons," he observed.

The apartments of couples of this group reflect their lifestyle. A survey of *Crossant* magazine published by Heibonsha gives the example of a working couple who owns only such major items as a refrigerator, a dining table and a guitar. The interior looks like that of a bachelor's pad.

At the same time, their furnishings show individualism with an eye on quality. They would probably own a lightweight headphone-type stereo with excellent acoustic quality.

Older generations, on the other hand, still consider it commonsense for a married couple to own a complete dining set, living room furniture and beds of either Japanese or Western style.

The houses of couples in their fifties also show a peculiar resemblance. Amakasu, who is 53 years old, described this with resigned humor: "The pottery for flower arrangements at the entrance of their homes looks very much the same, and the stereo sets they own are huge but acoustic quality is questionable. Some barely produce sounds. The house interiors indicate not their personalities but merely a 'workaholic' husband's economic and social status."

Actually, the new lifestyle was initiated by work-oriented single women a few years ago. Confident in their earning capacity, they do not make a show of their status but prefer a simple, natural life perked up with some extravagant hobby or sports.

A consumer survey covering 413 single women aged 20 to 35 and living in the Tokyo metropolitan area was jointly conducted by

the *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* and the *Nikkei Ryutu Shimbun* last November. It was seen that respondents managed an excellent balance between luxury spending and penny-pinching.

As much as 67 percent of the women replied that they purchase small items like stockings at bargain counters. But for suits and major apparel, 85 percent of them answered that they select high quality products.

When they buy fashion goods like handbags and scarves, they choose what they like regardless of whether the brand names are famous or not. They reserve a large amount of their budget for cultural matters such as books, sports equipment or taking courses to improve their knowledge. Visiting beauty parlors and buying cosmetics are in the lower priority of their budgeting.

Some economists say that the 1.5 million to 2 million yen (\$6,000-\$8,000) income of a single working woman is not large enough to influence consumer spending behavior.

But, Amakasu pointed out, majority of these single women live with their parents who are in their fifties and who do not accept money for food and utilities from their daughters. Thus, these single women actually have more cash at their own disposal and thus have been playing influential roles in the market.

The purchasing behavior remains the same even after the women get married and become the "New Thirties." Amakasu continued, thus setting the lifestyle of the family.

On top of that, their fathers who belong to the workaholic generation in their fifties and who have obtained higher positions and better pay in the seniority system of Japanese corporations keep paying the down payment of apartment and/or cars for their married daughters," he added.

At the same time, husbands in the "New Thirties" are definitely not following the same pattern of the older generation as they know that there will not be enough administrative posts when they get to be 40 and 50. "Workaholicism" sustained by the unique system of seniority and lifetime employment at present is disappearing fast due to economic stagnation and increasing life expectancy.

Amakasu said wholesalers group of apparel items selling to Mitsukoshi department store, the largest in Japan, have concluded that the next marketing targets of the department stores for fashion and leisure items start with the letter "L" which are: ladies, low teens, local, loans.

Amakasu said it was a pity for Japan that it seems women being influential only as consumers but not as actual manufacturers and designers of merchandise.

Arabian cuisine

Here is a selection of recipes by Anna Marie Weiss-Armush from her upcoming book *Arabian Cuisine*.

EGGPLANT OMELETTE

Iggel el Beirjan (Syria)

This is the basic recipe for the Ijje, the traditional Arabian firm omelette, filled with vegetables or meat. The Ijje differs from the Western omelette in that a small amount of flour is usually added to fluff up the eggs.

- Ingredients:**
- 1 eggplant, peeled and chopped salt
 - 1 onion, chopped
 - 2 tablespoons butter or oil
 - 4 eggs
 - 1 tablespoon flour, salt, black pepper

Preparation:

1. Sprinkle the eggplant with salt and set aside to drain in a colander for half an hour. Rinse off the salt, and squeeze the bitter juices from the eggplant.

2. Sauté the onions in butter or oil until soft. Add the eggplant and cook until tender and colored on all sides.

3. Beat the eggs along with the flour, salt and pepper. Lift the vegetables from their cooking oil with a slotted spoon and stir into the eggs.

4. Follow one of the basic cooking methods.

Method 1:

Drop by large spoonfuls into hot oil and deep fry until done.

Method 2:

Fry in 1 1/2 cm. of hot oil, turning once to brown both sides.

Method 3:

Prepare like an omelette on top of the stove. Cook in a few tablespoons of butter over low heat for about 20 minutes. The eggs will be firm and set. (Some cook cover the pan while cooking.) Invert the omelette onto a plate and slide it back into the pan for a few more minutes.

Method 4:

Melt 1/4 cup butter in a 20 cm. baking dish

and pour in the egg mixture. Bake in a preheated (350 °F) oven, covered, until firm (a toothpick inserted in the middle will come out clean). Uncover toward the end of the cooking time to brown the top. Total baking time will be 40-45 minutes.

5. Serve on a flat dish, cut into wedges.

CAULIFLOWER OMELETTE

Ijje Zahra (Lebanon)

Follow the directions for eggplant omelette, omitting the first step and replacing it with 1 small cooked cauliflower, chopped.

Artichoke Omelette

Ijje Ashouk (Lebanon)

Follow the directions for eggplant omelette, omitting the first step and replacing with 1 can of artichoke hearts, drained. These may be halved or quartered, as desired.

CHEESE OMELETTE

Ijje Jibne (Lebanon)

Follow the directions for eggplant omelette, omitting the first step and replacing with 1 1/2 cups cubed white cheese. Serve with yoghurt, cucumber and sliced tomatoes.

FAVA BEAN OMELETTE

Ijje Foul (Egypt)

Follow the direction for eggplant omelette omitting the first step and replacing with 1 can of green fava beans, drained. Alternatively, fresh beans may be used, but these must be pre-cooked until tender.

SPINACH OMELETTE

Ijje Sabanigh

Follow the directions for eggplant omelette omitting the first step and replacing with one small package of frozen spinach (grams) which you have prepared according to package instructions.

SAUSAGE OMELETTE

Ijje N'Annet

Follow the directions for eggplant omelette omitting the first step and replacing with small sausages of your choice (slices or halved) cooked for 10 minutes.

Shrimp farms save Ecuador

By Steve Vines

QUITO, Ecuador. (LOS) — Banana production has been known to give some republics a bad name. Ecuador has been a republic since 1830 and is the world's largest banana exporter but it has managed to defy the stigma of banana republicism thanks to the discovery of oil.

However the oil boom has now fizzled out, at least temporarily, and the country has turned to a new economic savior — the shrimp.

Ecuador is gearing up to become one of the world's largest shrimp producers. This year shrimp-farming is likely to be second only to oil as a foreign currency earner.

Ecuadorians from towns and villages have rushed to invest in the new and highly profitable shrimp farms. Only about 25,000 acres were built between 1976 and 1980. By the end of this year there are expected to be 125,000 acres.

This fantastic growth has taken place without government intervention and there is a feeling that the whole industry is perhaps a little out of control.

The most disturbing factor is that the industry is geared entirely to exports to the United States. Walter Spurrier, an Ecuadorian who has written the only comprehensive report on the shrimp boom, is "very worried" about dependence on the U.S. He believes the U.S. market could be closed to Ecuador in the same way that the tuna market was. "I don't think people in the industry realize what a clear and present danger this is," he says.

There has been some concern that the shrimp farms, in taking larvae from their natural habitat, might be destroying the natural breeding pattern of shrimps. The National Fisheries Institute has recommended a two-month ban on catching larvae to see whether the farms are causing a problem.

Stewed Beef with Hot Bean Sauce is a very spicy Szechwan dish. It is served in fine restaurants both in China and abroad. Now you can enjoy it whenever you like at home.

Clean 1 1/2 lbs. of brisket or short rib beef. Cook with 1 green onion and 2 slices of ginger in boiling water for 1 hour. Remove and let cool. Slice into strips, and arrange in a big bowl.

Next, heat 2 T. oil in frying pan; fry 1/2 T. brown peppercorns, 2 green onions and 2 slices ginger. Add 3 T. white soy sauce, 1 t. sugar, and 1 C. beef soup; cook for 2 minutes. Strain soup and pour into the bowl. Steam for 1 hour until beef is well done. Cut 2 carrots into diamond-shaped pieces and fry for 1 minute; then place on beef, and steam together. Pour off the juice, to be used later, and place on a platter by inverting the bowl.

Again heat 2 T. oil in frying pan, stir-fry 1 T. each chopped ginger and garlic, and 1 T. hot bean paste. Add steamed beef juice, 1 T. sugar, 1/2 T. vinegar, and cook until boiled. Thicken with cornstarch; sprinkle with 2 T. chopped green onions. Finally splash with 1 T. oil. Pour the sauce on the beef and serve with stir-fried vegetables.

Fast food--French style

PARIS (RFI) — France is not only the country of good food, good cooking and friendly little "bistros." It has also been hit by the modern craze for fast food — simple and cheap dishes, eaten fast, in between office hours. This springs not from a desire to parrot the American habits but because time is precious in every modern industrial society.

The first type of "fast food" to catch on in France was, of course, the hamburger and similar dishes. But, in the last few years, more typically French dishes are establishing themselves on the market. In particular, there are the "croisseries" and the "chicken shops," where food originating from France and prepared in French style is eaten.

French national groups have now replaced the American firms which first brought the fast-food fashion to France and these French groups have developed their sales networks not only at home but also in many foreign countries, either under French names or English-sounding names.

Between 1973, when the first establishment of this kind was opened in France, and 1978, some 30 fast-food chains have been established in the country. Now, the trade has become a real boom, for at present there exist nearly 180 establishments. One-third of them specialize in chopped-

meat dishes and two-thirds in bread and cake dishes.

However, this is only a beginning. It is estimated that, by 1990, 500 million meals will be served by restaurants of this kind, compared with 75 million in 1982.

In ten years' time, there will be 1,000 fast-food restaurants, compared with less than 200 at present. And, despite appearances, most of these establishments will be controlled by French firms. Already, French distribution groups (Casino, Goulet-Turpin), food-industry groups (Grands Moulins de Paris, SOCOPI), and restaurant groups (Jacques Borel International or Restaurat) dominate the home market.

These same groups want to develop abroad. And they are beginning to install themselves in several European countries, in the United States and even in Japan. Although they offer cheap food for the general public, they will enjoy the prestige of French cooking and France's worldwide reputation.

Anyone who travels around the world today notices that the famous "baguette" long loaves from France have invaded the great cities of the old and the new continents, in places where they were totally unknown 25 years ago. French fast-food cooking is now following this movement.

Cloisonne--aristocracy's favorite

TAIPEI — Cloisonne is the ancient art of applying brass wire to bronze objects and filling the resulting surface structure with enamel colors. Second in popularity only to jade and porcelain, cloisonne is sought after by art collectors throughout the world.

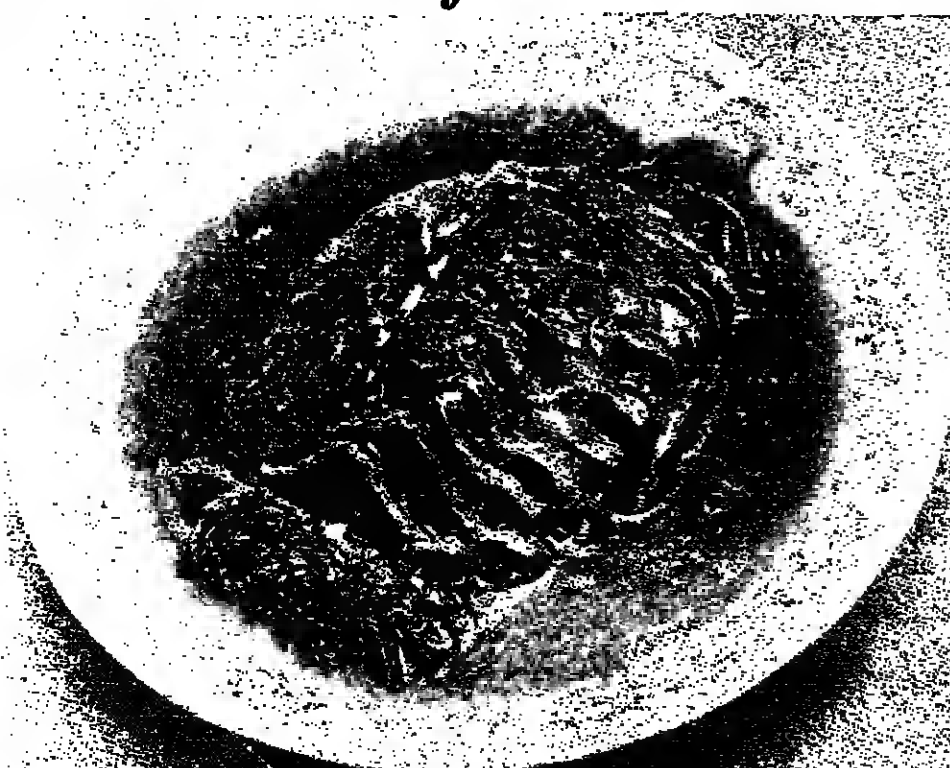
The problem for the artist who created this particular piece, was that the main material employed was heavy, unwieldy bronze. Not only is this a difficult material to work with skillfully, but it also had to be molded into the graceful and lively form of a wild duck. Looking at the cloisonne duck, we see a smooth and curved but, nonetheless, strong and powerful neck, supporting a rather small and frail head. The surface of the duck is smooth, the roughness and sharp angles of the original lump of bronze eliminated. The beauty of this piece of cloisonne is further seen by the many different "layers" of ruffled feathers, contributing to the life-like image.

Colors are used well, and further contribute to a feeling of naturalness. Down is delicately painted onto the neck, and blue, green, and red colors are used in the right proportions on the wings. The result is an accurate, three dimensional duck.

When we stop to consider that this graceful and elegant form was created from a chunk of inanimate bronze, the skill of the artist as well as the problem which confronted him can be clearly understood. Seen in this light, beautiful cloisonne is truly a very special accomplishment.



Stewed beef with hot bean sauce



With Ozal quitting

Turkish economy at crossroad

ANKARA, July 15 (AP) — The future course of the Turkish economy played into uncertainty Wednesday with the resignation of Turgut Ozal, deputy premier in charge of economic affairs.

Ozal, a technocrat who played a role in shaping the 1980-81 economic recovery, was considered a miracle worker by many experts at home and abroad.

Turkey recovered from a severe economic crisis through a policy outlined by Ozal in January 1980 and implemented with unusual stability since then by his team of hand-picked technocrats.

A brief announcement Wednesday disclosing Ozal's resignation, along with the resignations of Finance Minister Kaya Erdem and Housing Minister Serif Tuncel, gave no reasons.

But one reliable source described the development as the triumph of bureaucratic minds in the cabinet and close to head of state Gen. Kenan Evren over Ozal's team of liberals.

Three weeks ago, Cembir Ozden, a high school dropout who had built the Kartelli brokerage house, Turkey's largest, escaped

to Switzerland, unable to meet obligations to 220 thousand investors who had entrusted savings totaling \$100 million to his care.

The ensuing financial scandal and monetary mess became a powerful weapon in the hands of officials and businessmen opposed to Ozal's program to make capitalism work in a country where state control of the economy had been the norm for decades, observers point out.

Ozal attempted to brush off the Kaselli problem lightly, saying such occurrences were to be expected in a country where the entire system was undergoing change, from state control to a free market economy, and where people were new in the game of investment and money markets. He assured that the investors' money was under "state guarantee."

"Someone had to go from among those cabinet members responsible for economic affairs," an informed source said Wednesday.

Finance Minister Kaya Erdem felt he had to resign, sources reported, as soon as his resignation was accepted by Premier Bulend Uluoslu, an economist known to be opposed to many aspects of the Ozal program. Adnan

Baser Kafaloglu, was appointed in Erdem's place. Objecting to this appointment, Ozal himself resigned, reliable sources reported.

Yildirim Akturk, head of the Turkish planning organization, a Harvard graduate and considered the most important member of Ozal's team, has already submitted his resignation, sources reported. But it was not immediately cleared whether it would be accepted.

Several other resignations, including that of the central bank governor Osman Siklar were predicted to be imminent.

Ozal's economic recovery program, following International Monetary Fund guidelines, was introduced at a time when Turkey was facing bankruptcy, unable to service foreign debts which had soared to \$20 billion inflation raging at 133 percent and production at a standstill because of shortages of inputs and labor agitation.

Under the program, interest rates were set free, leading to a boost in savings and easing inflationary pressures. Fiscal deficit was tightly controlled and the Turkish lire was devalued along a daily sliding scale to maintain a realistic exchange rate.

Unions urge train drivers to end strike

LONDON, July 15 (R) — Britain's striking train drivers are under pressure from some unions to settle the current rail dispute before British Rail shuts down the national rail network at midnight on July 20, trade union officials say.

Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers President Terence Duffy urged the train drivers, who are members of the union ASLEF, to agree at least to experiment with flexible working hours, the issue at the center of the dispute.

Duffy, whose union has 9,000 members on the railways, said "now our own members are affected by this dispute we have no alternative but to intervene." Moves to end the 11-day old strike are gathering momentum, he told reporters.

Iron and Steel Trades Confederation General Secretary Bill Sims said, "Something must be sorted out. Otherwise we could face a long dispute which would decimate the railways and the transport system in this country."

Boosted by Gulf war

Dollar surges in quiet trading

LONDON, July 15 (R) — The dollar edged higher in quiet trading and at close stood slightly above Wednesday's close.

The U.S. currency was propped up by a slight firming in Eurodollar deposit rates, the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq and expectations that a large bulge in U.S. money supply will be reported Friday, dealers said.

The dollar was quoted at about its high of the day, 2.4947/30 marks, after opening at 2.4922/32 and closing Wednesday at 2.4945/60.

Several dealers said that Swiss banks were light early buyers of the dollar, which may help explain why the U.S. unit opened higher Thursday morning against the Swiss franc while opening lower against other currencies.

Sterling slipped to \$1.7233/43 at from an opening 1.7247/57 and Wednesday's 1.7237/47 close. At close, its trade-weighted index stood at 91.3, unchanged from the opening and Wednesday's close. Dealers said sterling should benefit if the Iran/Iraq

conflict results in any major disruption in oil supplies.

The dollar was also supported by expectations that the Federal Funds rate will remain firm over the next few days, dealers said.

The Federal Reserve is expected to add temporary reserve to the banking system Thursday in order to offset the anticipated tightness in the funds markets, which is expected to open at 13 to 13-3/8 percent they said.

The dollar was quoted at 2.1280/95 Swiss francs, compared with an opening 2.1275/95 and Wednesday's 2.1250/70 finish.

In New York, the price of gold tumbled \$10 an ounce in U.S. trading Wednesday, erasing by more than half its gain in the previous session. The dollar's value rose against most major currencies at home and abroad.

Gold had risen more than \$16 an ounce Tuesday in New York trading, Iran's build-up of troops along Iraq's border was cited, as was short covering.

Bonn seen set for recovery

PARIS, July 15 (AP) — The West German economy is poised for a modest recovery next year as it picks up momentum in the second half of 1982, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Thursday.

The OECD secretariat, however, cautions in its annual survey of the German economy that its projections rest heavily on an assumed decline in interest rates.

The report forecasts a gradual easing in interest rates in Germany as monetary policy becomes less restrictive. But it warns that real interest rates will likely remain relatively high and adds that "LPD effects of high real rates persisting during such a long period are not clear."

Noting that U.S. interest rates will likely remain high, the secretariat also raises doubts about the government's ability to pursue its efforts at easing monetary policy. This could risk widening interest rate differentials with the United States and further weaken the West German mark, the report says.

Given the level of real interest rates and slack domestic demand, the OECD says Germany's recovery will depend heavily on trade, noting that "foreign demand is likely to be the main expansionary factor this year."

The report notes that foreign markets have been increasingly attracted to German goods because of the depreciation of the mark in recent years.

After a temporary slowdown in the first half of 1982, the secretariat predicts the volume of German exports will expand steadily, growing 7 percent by the end of 1983.

The overall improvement in merchandise trade will enable the current account to swing into a surplus this year after the sizeable deficits of the last three years.

The secretariat forecasts a current account surplus of \$2.25 billion this year and \$4.75 billion next year compared with a deficit of 7.6 billion dollars in 1981.

Taipei keeps tight rein in inflation

TAIPEI, July 15 (CNA) — The Republic of China's inflation rate in the first five months this year was lower than that in many important countries.

According to the Council for Economic Planning and Development, this nation registered a negative 0.2 percent increase in wholesale prices in the January-May period.

That was lower than 2.4 percent in Japan, 4.4 percent in the United States, 8.6 percent in South Korea, 9.7 percent in Britain, and 2.5 percent in Thailand.

In consumer prices, the growth rate was 5.6 percent in the Republic of China, 7 percent in the U.S., 9.7 percent in South Korea, 10 percent in Britain, and 7.1 percent in Thailand. The growth rate in Japan was 3.2 percent.

Lagos rules out oil quota change

LAGOS, July 15 (R) — Nigeria will stick to its 1.3 million barrel per day (BPD) oil output quota despite OPEC's failure to agree on a new production sharing agreement in Vienna last weekend, official sources said.

They said as far as Nigeria and other OPEC moderates were concerned, individual quotas set within a total 17.5 million BPD agreed in March were still in force.

Nigerian production will not go above 1.3 million bpd unless there is definite evidence that other OPEC members are cheating by offering discounts to attract buyers during a world oil glut, they added.

IMF tells Belgium to cut spending

BRUSSELS, July 15 (R) — The Belgian government must step up austerity measures to achieve economic recovery, the IMF said in a preliminary report released here.

An IMF mission, which visited Belgium last week, endorsed the program of Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' government, but said more must now be done, especially in cutting public expenditure. The mission said the 1983 budget now being drawn up will test the government's willingness to act rapidly to meet its own goals for reducing public sector borrowing needs.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 2:00 p.m. Tuesday		
	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.12	9.13
Bangladesh Taka	15.01	15.01
Belgian Franc (1,000)	71.70	71.70
Canadian Dollar	272.00	272.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	138.95	138.80
Dutch Guilder (100)	126.10	125.85
Egyptian Pound	3.45	3.51
Emirati Dirham (100)	93.50	93.72
French Franc (100)	50.10	49.98
Greek Drachma (1,000)	50.00	49.50
Indian Rupee (100)	35.95	35.95
Iranian Rial (100)		
Israeli Dinar		
Italian Lira (10,000)	25.10	24.90
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.55	13.55
Jordanian Dinar	9.75	9.63
Kuwait Dinar	11.99	11.95
Lebanese Lira (100)	67.00	66.90
Mexican Dollar (100)	54.50	55.70
Pakistani Rupee (100)	28.33	28.33
Philippines Peso (100)	41.10	41.10
Pound Sterling	6.00	5.95
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.60	94.55
Singapore Dollar (100)	160.00	160.00
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	162.95	162.95
Swiss Franc (100)	163.25	163.25
Syrian Lira (100)	59.15	60.05
U.S. Dollar	3.45	3.42
Yemeni Rial (100)	75.50	75.20

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6441000, Jeddah.

U.S. output dips by 1%

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AFP) — United States industrial production dipped by a sharp one percent last month, according to a preliminary indicator.

There has been no improvement in unemployment, which may have even got worse. Some economists are skeptical about official statistics showing that the June jobless rate remained unchanged.

Some experts, however, are confident that June's poor performance, following an upturn in May, was merely an aberration and that better days are in sight for the economy.

And government sources back their belief that the recovery is still on course by pointing to preliminary estimates that gross national product (GNP) rose 0.6 percent on a real annual basis during the second quarter of the year.

Italy faces drought

REGGIO EMILIA, July 15 (R) — The River Po, in Italy's main grain-producing region, has fallen to its lowest level for several years and drought is causing deepening anxiety among farmers.

Officials said the level of the Po at Boreno, north of Reggio, was preventing ships from approaching repair yards.

They discounted reports that yields would be affected in the area as irrigation equipment was working well.

Opposition to U.S. sanctions snowballing

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AFP) — The United States ban on the use of U.S. technology in the trans-Siberian natural gas pipeline to Western Europe came under attack here from the United States Chamber of Commerce.

In a letter to President Ronald Reagan, chamber president Richard Leshar recalled that the chamber had repeatedly warned Washington about the "domestic economic cost of unilateral foreign export controls."

The letter said that the chamber shared Reagan's "disappointment" that there had been little change for the better in Poland and that it supported U.S. efforts to end martial law and promote dialogue there.

But Leshar stressed that the building of overseas markets was vital to U.S. security, adding that the chamber viewed the pipeline ban with "concern."

Leshar said the sanctions "pose serious questions concerning the present direction of U.S. international economic policy. This action has ramifications that go well beyond America's trade relations with the Soviet Union."

The U.S. move to extend the ban to cover equipment made in Europe under U.S. license came under sharp attack in Brussels on Wednesday.

The European Economic Community (EEC) decided to send Washington a note Friday querying the legality of the ban.

And a top-level Japanese delegation to the EEC said that Tokyo would add its voice to those asking the United States to reconsider the sanctions.

Meanwhile, the Soviet daily *Pravda* said

Wednesday engineers in charge of building the pipeline had finalized plans to complete the entire project without foreign equipment. The daily said the engineers had redrafted the construction plans after the U.S. imposed sanctions to thwart the building of the pipeline.

Moscow television said earlier this week that production of the pumps, a key element in the multi-million dollar project, had already begun at a Leningrad plant. The reports appear to be part of a media campaign to convince the West that Soviet Union can finish the project on time in 1984.

In Bonn, West German economics minister Otto Lambsdorff said Soviet gas deliveries via the Siberia-West Europe pipeline will be more punctual due to U.S. sanctions.

In an interview in the financial magazine *Wirtschaftswochen*, advance excerpts of which were made available here, he said the project

has become a prestige issue for Moscow since the U.S. extended its embargo against the scheme.

"The gas will flow punctually through this pipeline to Europe, more punctually than would have been the case without the U.S. measures," he said.

Lambsdorff, due to discuss U.S. sanctions with Reagan administration members in Washington next week, said the U.S. move threatened the international licence business. Industrial countries, used to working together, will be forced to start their own production, he said.

German firms will reconsider whether they can afford to rely on licences, he said, adding there can be no doubt West Germany has the technology and expertise to build turbines and motors. Lambsdorff said Germany cannot let foreign governments force German companies to break contracts. Existing agreements must and will be honored.

Japan's multinationals hold sway in Asia

SINGAPORE, July 15 (Depthnews) — Japanese transnational corporations (TNCs) are now the dominant foreign investors in Asia and the Pacific, displacing those based in the U.S., the United Kingdom and other Western nations.

The Japanese TNCs accomplished the feat in the 1970s and projections are that they will not relinquish their hold for some time to come. This emerged from a review of TNC activity in the region conducted by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

ESCAP defines a TNC as "a private enterprise which controls assets in more than one country."

It found that TNCs, whether Japanese or Western, have and are playing an "important, if somewhat controversial, role in the recent economic development" of developing countries in the region. Such a role consists of transferring capital, technology and business skills and helping open up markets abroad for Asian exports, ESCAP said.

The Japanese TNCs overtook their Western rivals by using what ESCAP called the

Global coffee talks boil over

LONDON, July 15 (AP) — Talks to revive the International Cocoa organization's buffer stock operations Wednesday were deadlocked over the level at which the world minimum support price is to be held.

This minimum, now at \$1.10 a pound (0.45 kg), is the floor price of a 40-cent range which

currently controls the operations of the buffer stock.

The range was set at Geneva early last year and has been the underpinning level at which Cocoa prices have been defended under the current International Cocoa Agreement which became operative last Oct. 1.

At that time, world cocoa price had slumped from the high levels caused by years of cocoa shortage to under 90 cents a pound on average due to a four-year run of bumper crops. This led to an accumulated world stockpile of 600,000 metric tons.

This surplus, in turn, depressed prices still further despite the buffer stock's sustained buying until it held about 100,000 metric tons of cocoa at a cost of nearly \$230 million.

This money had accumulated in the buffer stock kitty with the help of exporter contributions of one cent for every pound of cocoa exported during the years of shortage and high prices.

But, after purchasing the 100,000 tons, the buffer stock had exhausted its funds while world cocoa prices continued to fall because the quantity it had bought was insufficient to mop up the world glut, the world average cocoa price now hovers around 72 cents a pound.

Last month, the ICCO council signed \$75-million loan with a group of Brazilian banks to buy about 35,000 metric tons of cocoa off the market.

But the loan was felt to be insufficient to redress world prices and the council met last Monday to consider a number of other measures that would enable the buffer stock to buy still more cocoa.

OECD inflation stays at 8.4%

PARIS, July 15 (R) — Annual inflation in the 24-member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) remained 8.4 percent in May, unchanged from the previous month, the OECD said Thursday.

Consumer prices rose 0.8 percent in May, also unchanged from April, with the bulk of the increase caused by higher energy prices, especially in the United States.

Food prices rose in line with the overall increase in the area, which covers major non-Communist industrialized countries.

Japan had the lowest yearly inflation rate, with a rise of 2.3 percent in the 12 months to the end of May after 2.8 percent in April, while Iceland had the highest inflation, with an annual 45.5 percent allowed by Turkey with 7.6 percent.

Prices rose by an annual 6.7 percent in the United States to the end of May after 6.6 percent to the end of April. By 5.3 percent in West Germany after 5.0 percent in April, and by 13.8 percent in France, compared with 13.9 percent.

Burma lends a martial touch to farming

RANGOON, July 15 (Depthnews) — The Burmese armed forces have codenamed the operation *Mya Sein Yang* or "Green Emerald." Unlike their other operations, however, there is nothing military in the strict sense of the word of "Green Emerald."

For the past four years, soldiers in the Rangoon command have been helping farmers raise agricultural production. This year, the target is a 5.2 percent increase in agricultural output.

The operation started July 4 which marked the start of the cultivation season in Burma. A total of 1,324 enlisted men from the army, navy and air force will work in the fields for two weeks in five selected townships in the Rangoon division.

They will plow the land, repair irrigation canals, dredge the drains, raise plant nurseries and transplant seedlings. After two weeks of farm labor, the 1,324 soldiers will be replaced by an equal number of their colleagues for the same work.

The scene in Rangoon is repeated elsewhere in other rice-producing areas of the country. And officials take pains to emphasize that the soldier-farmers have been a boon particularly in regions where farm labor is scarce during the planting season.

The Burma Socialist Program Party first started the project in 1979, citing the need

for voluntary mass labor from all sectors for increased agricultural production. The armed forces, which has been regarded as the hard core segment of the party, has been implementing the project since then.

The operation usually ends Sept. 3 when the fields are harvested. This time, however, military authorities have coined another phrase, *Shweemyay*, or "Operation Golden Earth," for the harvest season.

This year's "Operation Green Emerald" came at a time when the country is set to launch an industrial crops development project. The project covers sugarcane cultivation and development, jute improvement technology, cotton seed development and quality control and farm machinery and equipment operation. In addition, the project also embraces applied research, basic seed multiplication, field demonstration, pilot scale extension and training.

The project is being launched in cooperation with two United Nations agencies — U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) and U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Under the agreement, UNDP will contribute \$1.8 million and Burma, \$1.6 million in counterpart funds; project duration is three years.

Burma's aim is to increase sugar, jute and cotton output which, according to official reports to the last budget session of the

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS				
Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Province, Temporary surfacing in the Southern Province; Fencing 11 graveyards in Taif	178	1,000	15-8-1982
" " "	Designing and building flood barriers in Nijran; Improving and embellishing Al-Qaryat	179	1,500	16-8-1982
" " "	" " "	176	500	8-8-1982
" " "	" " "	177	2,000	9-8-1982

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT				
SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON 24TH RAMADAN 1402/15TH JULY 1982				
1. SHIPS DISCHARGING :				
Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
2	Mazin	Sadaka	Dorra/Dried Lemon	9.7.82
3	Ibn Al Roomi	Kanoo	Gen/Contrs.	13.7.82
4	Golden Jeddah	El Hawi	Stl. Wire/Pipes/Contrs	8.7.82
5	Gilwice — 2	El Hawi	Bagged Barley	10.7.82
6	Saudi Eagle	M.E.S.A.	Gen/Timber/Trls	10.7.82
8	Duchess	Barber	Bagged Barley	1.7.82
9	Asia Itho	S.F.T.C.	Contrs/Steel/p.wood	5.7.82
11	Abha Zahabia	El Hawi	Contrs/C. Food/Stl	14.7.82
13	Jang Mi	Mofarrij	Bagged Barley	14.7.82
14	Kai Maru	Alireza	Containers	14.7.82
17	Kike	Star	Tiles	14.7.82
18	Odysseus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	8.7.82
19	Kapetan Trader	Alasab	Bulk Cement	24.6.82
21	El Hawi Shams	El Hawi	Bgd. Food/Timber	13.7.82
22	Attica Reefer	O.C.E.	Reefer	13.7.82
23	Saudi Damnam	M.E.S.A.	Steel/Timber/Gen.	12.7.82
24	Balmoral Universal	O.C.E.	Reefer	9.7.82
25	Al Farwanah	Kanoo	Contrs/Steel/Gen.	11.7.82
26	Baron Maclay	Algezirah	Contrs/Steel/Gen.	13.7.82
27	Sahna-e-Barkat	S.C.S.A.	Stl/Plantmtr/Bldg.	10.6.82
30	Jag Shakti	Alsaada	Bagged Barley	12.7.82
31	Eitoku Maru	O.C.E.	Oranges/Lemon	12.7.82
32	Asian Falcon	Gulf	Staal Bar/Angle	13.7.82

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM				
SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF				
24.9.1402/15.4.1982 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS				
1. VESSELS DISCHARGING :				
N2.	Tacoma City	Shobokshi	Steel/Gen.	5.7.82
3.	London Earl	Gosaibi	General	12.7.82
4.	Ibn Al Atheer	Kanoo	General	12.7.82
5.	Tsing Yi Island	UEP	General	12.7.82
6.	Halla	Kanoo	Gen./Conts	12.7.82
7.	Mercis Pioneer	Saika	Bagged Flour	10.7.82
8.	Thalassini Kyra	Kanoo	General	14.7.82
9.	Golden Horse	Orri	Loading Urea	13.7.82
12.	Cepe Arnhem	UEP	Steel/Pipes	10.7.82
13.	Camphor	Kanoo	Steel	7.2.82
14.	Virginia	Shobokshi	Steel/Gen.	10.7.82
16.	Manifa Progress	Shobokshi	General	8.7.82
17.	Euroses	Gulf	General	12.7.82
18.	Asia Eaho	SMC	Gen./Steel	6.7.82
20.	Alkyonia	Gosaibi	General	7.7.82
21.	Union Yenbo	OCE	General	6.7.82
22.	Pacific Leader	UEP	Steel	11.7.82
24.	Al-Krim	Barbet	Paper Reels	14.7.82
25.	hellenic Friendship	Gulf	Containers	13.7.82
26.	Hellenic Adventure	Gulf	Containers	14.7.82
27.	Kelly Everest	Gulf	Bananas	14.7.82
28.	Ibn Hazm	Kanoo	General	14.7.82
29.	Indian Goodwill	Alsaada	Loading Urea	8.7.82
30.	Rvutin Maru	Garber	Cats	14.7.82

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Meeting discusses youth unrest

Polish party leader favors social reform

WARSAW, July 15 (R) — The Polish Communist Party's chief policy-making body Thursday began discussing how to bridge the divide between the authorities and disaffected young Poles.

The two-day meeting was opened by Communist and military leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, who spoke out in favor of reforms of society but at the same time of continuing the struggle against what he called the enemies of socialism.

Gen. Jaruzelski's words coincided with a fierce attack on the underground opposition in the party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu*, whose editor in chief declared there could be no

understanding reached with the "anti-Socialist underground."

Editor Jerzy Bielecki wrote that an appeal by regional members of the suspended Solidarity trade union for a moratorium on strikes and demonstrations until the end of July had been accompanied by "threats and blackmail."

Four top regional Solidarity officials in hiding called for the suspension in bulletins distributed "as an expression of our readiness to reach an understanding (with the authorities)."

The uncompromising *Trybuna Ludu* attack contrasted in tone with statements by Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak in which he offered an olive branch to underground Solidarity activists. The minister said in an interview released Wednesday night that if they stopped their opposition activities they would be given understanding and assistance.

In the interview, reported by the official news agency PAP, Gen. Kiszczak said there was a "conspicuous improvement in order and discipline" and that the authorities would continue to relax martial law restrictions. The military leaders have repeatedly said that easing restrictions and eventually lifting martial law depended on the situation in the country.

Gen. Kiszczak would not confirm widespread reports that the government was planning to release many of the estimated 2,500 internees to mark Polish National Day next Thursday. But he did say that martial law policies were characterized by flexibility.

Meanwhile, Gen. Jaruzelski hinted in an interview made public in Washington that his country would have faced Soviet intervention if he had not declared martial law last December. The general did not mention the Soviet Union by name in the interview given to Polish-born American journalist Tad Szulc in May — the first to a foreign journalist since martial law was imposed — and to be published in *Parade* magazine next Sunday.

He said his country faced armed outside intervention and a loss of sovereignty had he not declared martial law on Dec. 13, the closest he came to mentioning possible armed Soviet intervention, according to Szulc. Under ground rules of the session, conducted in Polish, no direct quotes could be used.

Szulc said Gen. Jaruzelski told him that failing to crack down on dissenters led by Solidarity would have brought bloody rioting and Civil War in Poland and armed involvement by outsiders. The general also said the declaration of martial law had maintained Poland's sovereignty.

He said martial law would not be lifted soon. The government's policy was to relax it gradually, release prisoners gradually and seek to improve the economy and win credibility among the Polish people.

Szulc said other officials, whom he did not identify, told him the government planned to declare an amnesty on July 22, Poland's National Day for all those sentenced for martial law violations.

He said Gen. Jaruzelski became emotional during the interview when he spoke of Western and particularly U.S. economic sanctions against Poland, declaring that the measures had forced his country to turn increasingly to Moscow and other Communist governments for economic cooperation. Despite great difficulties, he was reported as saying, long-promised economic reforms would be started.

Gen. Jaruzelski also said he hoped to consult all groups in the country, including the church and other non-Communist bodies, and was prepared to discuss the future of trade unions including Solidarity, Szulc said.



PRESIDENT-ELECT: Mexican President-elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, 48, waving to cheering crowds in Mexico City recently. (AP wirephoto)

As local councils oppose U.K. defense exercise put off

YORK, England, July 15 (AP) — Home Secretary William Whitelaw said here the government has postponed Britain's biggest ever civil defense exercise this fall because of opposition from some anti-war local authorities and apathy from others.

He told the Association of Civil Defense and Emergency Planning officers at their annual conference that the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is considering new legislation to compel local authorities to prepare themselves for war.

The postponed exercise, codenamed Hardrock, was designed to test preparedness for a Warsaw Pact attack on Britain by conventional, non-nuclear, forces.

Planned as the first civil defense exercise of its kind on a national scale, it was to have been held in October, last six days and involve hundreds of thousands of people in planning how to deal with casualties, feed local populations and cope with other wartime emergencies.

But Whitelaw said only 34 out of 54 county and metropolitan councils had agreed to take

part. Under present rules dating from 1974, local authorities can decide whether or not they will participate in civil defense exercises coordinated by the government.

Although exercise Hardrock was planned on a non-nuclear basis, the campaign for nuclear disarmament hailed its postponement as "a great victory" and said it would increase efforts to ensure that it was canceled for good.

The Greater London Council, South Yorkshire County Council and several other large local authorities controlled by the opposition Labor Party are hostile to all civil defense preparations, whether designed to meet conventional or nuclear attacks.

They argue that civil defense preparations encourage Mrs. Thatcher's alleged belligerence and increase the risk of war by making civilians think they can be defended when in fact they have declared their areas "nuclear-free zones."

As such, they discourage the sitting of all nuclear material in their areas or its movement across their boundaries, although they have no legal powers to impose an outright ban.

Salvador soldiers killed in ambush

APOPA, El Salvador, July 15 (AP) — Leftist guerrillas ambushed an army truck on a road near this northern town Wednesday, killing five soldiers and wounding several others, a military source said.

Army reinforcements, backed by American-made Huey helicopters, rushed in pursuit but inflicted no casualties on the rebels, said the source, a local commander who asked anonymity.

The truck was ambushed in the early morning outside Apopa, 14 kilometers north of the Salvadoran capital and near the Guazapa Volcano. The dead and wounded soldiers belonged to the army's 4th infantry brigade, based in El Paraíso, 45 kilometers north of here.

Later in the day, reporters saw a convoy of eight troop and supply trucks, carrying about 200 soldiers, hauling 20mm anti-aircraft and

105mm field cannon, headed north along the same road toward Chalatenango province, where guerrillas have been holding the towns of Ojos de Agua and El Carrizal since June 28.

There was no immediate confirmation if these troops planned to attack the two towns near the Honduran border.

Elsewhere, armed guerrillas bands continued harassing traffic along the pan-American and coastal highways east of the capital, demanding that travelers pay "war tax."

An estimated 34,000 persons have been killed during the past 33 months in the guerrilla war for power here, and the Reagan administration has been supplying economic and military aid — including American non-combat military advisers — to help the Salvadoran government put down the insurrection.

NASA plans station for space fueling

HAMPTON, July 15 (AP) — NASA hopes to use the U.S. space shuttle to erect a fueling station by 1990 to service ships destined for trips deeper into space, one of its top officials says.

"We need to advance our capability to go to even higher orbits," said Ivan Bekey, director of advanced programs at NASA headquarters in Washington. Bekey lectured Tuesday at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Langley Research Center here on advanced space transportation and orbital facilities.

He said the fueling station could serve as a "halfway" facility where shuttles could be repaired and as a research laboratory. "It could also serve as an observatory for both earth and the heavens," Bekey said. Bekey said he envisions the permanent station as a four-man facility that could be expanded to accommodate as many as 12 persons.

Although NASA is preparing studies to define the space station program, it has no authorization for the project yet, Bekey said.

When the U.S. space shuttle program was authorized in 1971, it was envisioned as a two-step effort, including the shuttle and a space station, but the space station was deleted because of its expense.

3 axed to death in Papua battles

PORT MORESBY, July 15 (R) — Three legal officials have been axed to death in Papua New Guinea's volatile highlands where post-election tension has now been added to the usual causes of tribal battles including land, animals and women.

Police said Thursday that a magistrate and a 40-year-old village court officer were hacked to death in the highlands Enga province on Monday while another court official was killed during a tribal fight in the same area last week.

The killings sparked a major battle on Monday between two clans involving 700 warriors. Some 500 thatched huts were burnt down and crops destroyed.

The highlands, where the battles between clansmen using axes, bows and spears are a regular occurrence, has been tense since last month's general elections. Most of the conflicts in the last two weeks have been inspired by political disputes.

Filipino bases said storing U.S. nuclear munitions

SINGAPORE, July 15 (Depthnews) — A revealing note, marked secret, was sent by the office of the U.S. Navy Department to commanders of American military bases in the Philippines four years ago.

It was an instruction on what to do in the event of "nuclear material accidents significant incidents," and superseded an earlier memorandum on the same subject dated June 23, 1967.

After outlining responsibilities and notification procedures, the March 10, 1978 instruction dealt with publicity. It said: "Normally, the presence of either nuclear weapons or nuclear components will be neither confirmed nor denied."

"However, as an exception, in any incident or accident involving a nuclear weapon, official confirmation of the presence of such weapon may be made when it will have significant value in conjunction with public safety or as a means of reducing or preventing widespread public alarm."

"Such official confirmation might be needed if an accident requires evacuation of personnel, or if followed by radiation teams or other unusual activity observable to the general public which results in the generation of alarm, thus necessitating a factual, official statement of reassurance."

"In case such mishap occurs in a foreign country and the public interest, as defined above, requires announcement of the presence of a nuclear weapon, such announcement should be made with the concurrence of the U.S. ambassador."

are regularly visited by American warships and combat aircraft equipped for both conventional and nuclear conflict.

The extensive ammunition storage areas at the bases are reliably said to store nuclear munitions including bombs, depth charges, torpedoes and missiles for use by the U.S. Navy and Air Force in a crisis.

The Center for Defense Information in Washington — a private body of military specialists headed by a retired U.S. admiral — estimates that of the 26,000 fully operational American nuclear warheads, about half are in three different kinds of "strategic" weapon systems aimed at targets in the Soviet Union.

They are: Intercontinental ballistic missiles stationed in North America; long-range bombers; and missile-carrying nuclear submarines.

The Soviet Union is thought to have a somewhat smaller number of "strategic" warheads ready for use against the United States and China — probably around 9,000. Less publicized and understood is the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union have extensive arsenals of "tactical" nuclear weapons deployed in various parts of the world.

The Center for Defense Information estimates that the United States has about 13,000 tactical nuclear weapons thought to be on land in Asia. About 1,700 of them are mainly in artillery shells, rockets at the two main bases used by the bombs with American air and ground forces in South Korea and the United States in the Philippines.

Another 1,500 are thought to be on

board warships of the U.S. Pacific and Indian Ocean fleets, including surface ships and submarines that call regularly at Australian ports.

U.S. aircraft carriers — there are normally six assigned to the Pacific command — carry the most potent array of tactical nuclear weapons. At least 100 are said to be on board each carrier.

Among them are Walleye air-to-surface missiles for the jet fighters on board and various nuclear bombs each with yields of up to several hundred kilotons — many times more powerful than the crude atomic devices that flattened Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

U.S. aircraft carriers are also believed to carry nuclear depth charges for use by their helicopters in anti-submarine warfare.

According to a recent study made by the Center for Defense Information in Washington, at least 70 percent of the warships in the U.S. fleet are "nuclear-capable," that is, they can, and often do, carry tactical nuclear weapons.

The Center says 27 cruisers, 78 destroyers and 65 frigates are armed with anti-submarine rockets (ASROCS) which carry a nuclear explosive charge of one kiloton. The rockets have a range of 10 kilometers.

The Center says 31 American cruisers and destroyers have Terrier surface-to-air missiles with a one kiloton nuclear warhead and a range of 40 kilometers for defense against air attack. Many of these tactical nuclear weapons are due to be replaced over the next few years with more advanced weapons.

The Soviet Union is believed to have a similar, though perhaps not so powerful, array of tactical nuclear weapons at its bases in Siberia and on surface ships, submarines and aircraft deployed in East Asia and the Pacific and Indian oceans.

In addition, it also has SS-20 mobile intermediate range (4,400-5,000 kilometers) nuclear missiles in Siberia and long-range nuclear-armed supersonic backfire bombers, both of which are capable of striking at bases in Japan, South Korea and the Philippines used by the United States.

The Center says dispersal of thousands of nuclear weapons across the world's oceans, in dozens of ports and bases and in numerous countries in Europe and Asia as well as the United States and the Soviet Union, creates risks of unauthorized use, terrorist seizures and "accidents of unprecedented magnitude."

In a 1975 study, the Center said the U.S. Defense Department had admitted at least 11 "broken arrows" or major nuclear accidents.

Past or proposed talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting or reducing nuclear weapons have concentrated on strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons. The lesser known "mininukes" have not been covered.

In its 1975 study, the Center concluded that if either superpower used tactical nuclear weapons, the other would respond in kind leading to all-out nuclear war and global holocaust.

Over arms for Taipei

Shultz remarks unlikely to affect ties with China

PEKING, July 15 (R) — U.S. relations with Communist China are unlikely to suffer immediately as a result of comments by Secretary of State-designate George Shultz that he supports U.S. arms sales to Nationalist China (Taiwan), diplomatic sources said.

The sources noted that in testimony Wednesday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which recommended his confirmation Shultz had not proposed supplying Taiwan with more advanced weapons than it already has.

But the sources also noted that Shultz had said he was in favor of selling defensive arms to the Nationalist-ruled island with no time limit, despite indications from Peking that it will not tolerate the supply of weapons to Taiwan for a long time.

Diplomats said this could prove to be a more sensitive issue than Shultz's statement that supported the sale of jet fighters to Taiwan. There was no immediate Chinese comment on the secretary of state-designate's remarks.

Shultz's comments appeared to be in sharp contrast with the policy of former Secretary of State Alexander Haig who resigned June 25. According to a *Washington Post* report, which the State Department declined to confirm or deny, Haig suggested that President Reagan agree to limit U.S. arms sales to the Nationalist government on Taiwan.

Peking reacted angrily in January when Washington announced plans to sell F-5E jets to Taiwan, but refrained from downgrading relations despite earlier statements that this could occur if the United States continued to supply arms to Nationalists. Peking's relatively cold response apparently indicated relief that Reagan had not offered Taiwan more advanced F-5G or F-16 war planes.

Peking regards arms sales to Taiwan as interference in internal Chinese affairs, as both the Communists and the Nationalists consider the island a province of China.

Talks have continued in Peking and Washington since January on the proposed arms sales, but little progress has been made. Since the talks began, China has not mentioned the possibility that failure to resolve

the problem of arms sales could lead to a downgrading of relations. Vice President George Bush visited Peking but failed to resolve Sino-American differences over arms sales to Taiwan.

Diplomatic sources said the Chinese leadership was under domestic pressure to react unequivocally against the hawkish signals from Washington, as leftists probably felt the time had come for actions rather than words.

But they said the powerful Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, a leading proponent of the rapprochement with the United States, seemed firmly in control and well able to stave off criticism that he has been too soft toward Washington.

13 S.Africans die as two planes crash

PRETORIA, July 15 (AP) — Hundreds of people at a drive-in movie watched in horror as two light planes crashed just above the screen, killing 13 persons, including the nation's treasury secretary and two air force generals, witnesses said.

The Wednesday night collision sent two light planes crashing to the ground in flames 10 miles west of the capital. Officials said 12 had died until the body of the 13th victim, an air force colonel, was found in the wreckage Thursday morning.

One of the drive-in witnesses, Van Deventer, said he saw two sets of aircraft lights approaching each other. "They just had touched," he added. Defense Minister Magnus Malan ordered an inquiry into the accident, which claimed the lives of Treasury Secretary Koert R. Pretorius, and others. It was the second major disaster for the defense force this year. In February, the navy's flagship, the *SAS Kruger*, sank after colliding with a supply ship. Sixteen sailors died.

Tanzania talks focus on OAU

DARESSALAM, July 15 (R) — Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Adunni arrived in Tanzania for talks with President Julius Nyerere expected to be dominated by the crisis in the organization of African Unity over the admission of the Polisario guerrilla front.

The Nigerian Minister was quoted as saying on arrival here Wednesday night that he had a message for the Tanzanian leader from President Shehu Shagari concerning Namibia (Southwest Africa). Chad and the Western Sahara, where the Polisario guerrillas are fighting Moroccan control.

The OAU summit in Tripoli, Libya, next month is threatened by the disruption that has almost paralyzed the Organization since the Polisario became its 51st member in February.

Asked if Nigeria would boycott the summit in protest against the Polisario's admission, Adunni said: "I hope we will attend the summit. A week is a long time in politics and we have two weeks to the summit. Anything might change the original intention."

Egyptian Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali, also on an African tour, is due in Dar es Salaam later Thursday with a message for President Nyerere. He has also visited Uganda and Malawi, where he was quoted as saying that Libyan leader Col. Muammar Gaddafi was not fit to host the forthcoming summit. Egypt has said that it will not attend the summit because it has no diplomatic relations with Libya.

Angola president hails China move

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 15 (AP) — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos welcomed a recent Chinese government statement which said China was ready to establish normal diplomatic relations with Angola.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, in a dispatch from Luanda, said Dos Santos described Peking's move as "another confirmation about the growing international reputation of Angola, despite the false and tendentious propaganda of imperialists and their servants."

Speaking at a session of the Angola People's Assembly (parliament), Dos Santos said "a great majority of United Nations members accept Angola, with the exception of the United States which stubbornly continue to support and strengthen relations with the South African racist regime," according to Tanjug.

The Yugoslav agency said talks between Angola and China on normalizing relations were held at the end of last year and at the beginning of this year in New York.

Dos Santos also called for the strengthening of the Angolan Army and paramilitary territorial defense units in order "to successfully oppose the permanent aggression by the South African Army and puppet movements which are instigated and trained by South Africa," according to Tanjug.